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AND

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Memoirs of Theobald Wolfe Tone, written by Himself: comprising a Complete Journal of his Negotiations to procure the Aid of the French for the Liberation of Ireland; with Selections from his Diary, while Agent to the Irish Catholics. Edited by his Son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1827. Colburn.

THE present volumes, a republication from an American edition, which lately appeared, excited some attention among the Irish refugees in the United States, and a very considerably increased interest among the popular debaters in Ireland. In England it will be read as a curious document of a man somewhat talked of in the past day.

In this age, party is not merely the chief business of man, at least in the freer countries, but it is the chief key to their judgments. A book like the present will be received almost exclusively with a reference to the political location of its readers. In America, it will be chiefly in the hands of the Irish settlers, and will derive its principal interest from recollection—from its evidence of the real giddiness of the project for overthrowing the king's government in Ireland—and of the melancholy and insane ambition and conduct of those who, possessing the capacity and courage to guide a people to independence, terminated their career in flight—in the field—or on the scaffold. In Ireland, it will, with the usual rashness of heated national passions, be quoted as a repository of wisdom to those who may yet cherish dreams of subversion, and, as a menace to England, of the facility with which those dreams may become substantial. In England, it will furnish arguments to the declaimers on both sides; and after a period of idle quarrel in reviews, and the other safety-valves and explosion-escapes of public opinion, will be suffered to sink into the mass that forms the raw material of history.

Whether these volumes have been published by the son of Tone with any views beyond those of common authorship—whether he conceived a duty to be laid on him in such exculpation of his father's treason as he might suppose them to offer—or whether that singular restlessness with which the eye of the refugees in America, and that fatal Jacobinism which is no more to be eradicated from the heart of him who has been once plagued with it, than the heart itself is to be torn from the bosom and leave life behind—are the motives of this publication at this time, we feel no inclination to decide. The time is peculiar; the eager spirit with which popular irritation is sustained in Ireland, and the very use already made of the work, shew, that if the author's purpose were to throw fuel on the flame, he could not have better chosen his subject and his era.

Yet the result of this performance, let its purpose be of what colour it may, will be good. All that elucidates the councils of rebellion must be valuable to those whose honourable

purpose it is to defend the institutions of their country; the display of the feebleness, selfishness, and stubbornness of those rebel leaders to whom the multitude were called to look up as to paragons of heroic patriotism, must help to uncloak the general character of insurrectionary honesty; and the miserable contrast of boastful promise with empty performance—the airy excitement of profligate hope, with the degrading extinction of the Cause and its instruments, in exile, dungeons, and public execution—must hold out a lesson, that, if men are not preternaturally blind, may amount to a warning and a preservation.

The editor thus states his immediate motives:—

“These memoirs were never destined for the public; they were written for one or two friends, now no more, and for his family, of which my mother and myself are the sole survivors. His pen, which always flowed with light and easy grace, was, of course, allowed to run in these careless memorandums with the utmost effusion and abandon of soul; they exhibit his passing feelings on every occasion, and are sometimes as severe on the failings and weaknesses of his own party, and of those to whom he was most warmly and sincerely attached, (and for whom he sacrificed the brilliant prospects of his youth, and, at length, his life), as on their adversaries. Of course, while the interests in which he was engaged were yet alive, numbers, and some of them unsuspected at the time, might have been dangerously compromised, or seriously hurt by this publication. In his latter days, when he anticipated, with the deepest despondency, the probable failure of his hopes, he used sometimes to exclaim, ‘Thank God! no man has ever been compromised by me.’ Young as I was at the time, I was brought up by my surviving parent in all the principles and feelings of my father. But now, one quarter of a century is more than elapsed, and repeated revolutions have altered the political face of the world. The founder of the United Irish Society, the first of his countrymen who called on the people to unite, without discrimination of faith, for the independence of their country, has sealed with his blood the principles which he professed. His contemporaries, the men with whom he thought and acted, are mostly sunk in the grave; those who survive are either retired from public life or engaged in different pursuits; the very government against which he struggled exists no more; and the country whose liberty he sought to establish has lost even that shadow of a national administration, and has sunk into a province of England. I cannot think that the publication of these memoirs, at the present day, can injure the prospects or endanger the peace of any living being. His few surviving friends, and even his opponents, can only look on these relics with feelings of fond recollection for one of the most amiable, affectionate, and gentle-hearted of men—a man of the purest and sincerest principles

and patriotism, (whatever may be deemed, according to the reader's opinions, of the soundness of his views), and of the most splendid talents:—it is, besides, a tribute which I owe to his memory, and a sacred duty;—believing, as I do, that, in the eyes of impartial and uninterested posterity, they will be honourable to his character; that they throw a most interesting light on the political situation and history of Ireland; and that even yet, and in its present state, the views which they contain may be of some use to that country for which he died, and for which, though an exile from my infancy, I must ever feel the interest due to my native land.”

He then gives a sketch of his father's character, coloured of course by partiality, and to the omission of all the active portion of his principles.

“Although the character of Tone, and his political principles, will be best developed by himself, yet his son may be allowed to give way to some of his feelings on this subject. His image is yet blended with the recollections of my infancy. To the soundest judgment and most acute penetration in serious business, he joined a simple and unaffected modesty, and the most perfect disinterestedness; no human breast could be more free from the meaner passions—envy, jealousy, avarice, cupidity; and, often oblivious of himself, he delighted in the fame and glory of others. Injuries he easily forgot; kindness never. Though his constitution was nervous and sensitive to a very high degree, he was naturally of a most cheerful temper, and of a confiding, unsuspicious, and affectionate heart. Indeed, few men have enjoyed so completely the happiness of loving and of being beloved. His wife and family he perfectly adored; and the circle of his intimate friends, of those who were really and devotedly attached to him, comprised men of the most opposite parties and descriptions. His character was tinged with a vein of chivalry and romance; and, lively, polite, and accomplished, his youth was not entirely free from some imprudence and wildness. He was fond of pleasure as well as of glory; but the latter feeling was always in him subservient to principle; and his pleasures were pure, elegant, and of a simple taste,—such as music, literature, field sports; and polite society and conversation, especially that of amiable and accomplished women, with whom he was a universal favourite. His musical and literary taste was of the most cultivated delicacy; and the charms of his conversation, where a natural and national vein of wit and feeling flowed without effort or affectation, were indescribable. But, though formed to be the delight of society, the joys of home and domestic life were his real element. He was the fondest of husbands, of fathers, of sons, of brothers, and of friends. In the privacy of his modest fireside, the liveliest flow of spirits and of feeling was never interrupted by one moment of dulness or of harshness, and it was the happiest of retreats. His success in the world

was astonishing, and owing almost as much to the amiability of his character, and his social qualities, as to his extraordinary talents. Obscure in his birth, and struggling with poverty and difficulties, his classical triumphs and acquirements at the university were of the highest order. On entering afterwards into life, he supported his father and numerous family by his sole efforts, and rose not only to independence and fame, but was received as a favourite in the first aristocratic circles, even before he engaged in politics. Amongst the illustrious families and characters with whom he was familiarly acquainted, and who certainly long remembered his name with affection, were the Duke of Leinster, Lord Moira and his noble and princely mother, the Hon. George Knox and Marcus Beresford, Plunkett, Grattan, Curran, Hamilton Rowan, P. Burrows, Sir Laurence Parsons, Emmett, C. Bushe, Whitley Stokes, &c. I have already observed that, however opposed to many of them in politics, and when he was become a marked leader and most obnoxious to the government, he preserved their affection; and when, after Jackson's trial, he lay under a kind of proscription, they gave him noble and generous proofs of it."

The *Memoirs* consist of journals written by Tone himself, in the periods of that anxious and miserable leisure which was allotted to him in France, while preparing for the various attempts on Ireland. His first journal begins at Paris in 1796; when on the eve of an expected invasion of his country.

"As I shall embark in a business, within a few days, the event of which is uncertain, I take the opportunity of a vacant hour to throw on paper a few memorandums relative to myself and my family, which may amuse my boys, for whom I write them, in case they should hereafter fall into their hands. I was born in the city of Dublin, on the 20th of June, 1763. My grandfather was a respectable farmer near Naas, in the county of Kildare. Being killed by a fall off a stack of his own corn, in the year 1766, his property, being freehold leases, descended to my father, his eldest son, who was at that time in successful business as a coachmaker. He set, in consequence, the lands which came thus into his possession, to his youngest brother, which eventually was the cause of much litigation between them, and ended in a decree of the Court of Chancery that utterly ruined my father: but of that hereafter. My mother, whose name was Lamport, was the daughter of a captain of a vessel in the West India trade, who, by many anecdotes which she has told me of him, was a great original; she had a brother who was an excellent seaman, and served as first lieutenant on board the Buckingham, commanded by Admiral Tyrrel, a distinguished officer in the British service."

He then gives a sketch of the career of his three brothers, the elder of whom (William) ran away to India, where he finally engaged in the service of the Nizam. The second, Matthew, limited himself more to European adventure; and joining in the Irish invasion, was made prisoner and hanged. We extract a part of his career.

"My second brother, Matthew, was of a temper very different from that of William; with less fire, he was much more solid; he spoke little, but thought a great deal; in the family we called him the Spectator, from his short face and his silence; but though he had not Will's volubility, and could not, like him, make a great display with frequently little substance—and though his manner was reserved

and phlegmatic, so as to be frequently absent in company, he had a rambling, enthusiastic spirit, stronger than any of us. He loved travelling and adventures for their own sakes. In consequence, before he was twenty-five, he had visited England twice or three times, and had spent twelve months in America, and as much in the West Indies. On his return from this last place, he mentioned to me his determination to pass over to France, and enter as a volunteer in the service of the Republic, in which I encouraged and assisted him. This was in the month of August 1794. In consequence, he crossed over to Hamburg, whence he passed to Dunkirk, and presenting himself as an Irishman desirous of the honour of serving in the French armies, was immediately thrown into prison on suspicion. There he remained until May 1795, when he was discharged by the order of the Committee of Public Safety; and going on to Havre de Grace, he took his passage to America, where he arrived in safety, for the second time, about Christmas, at which time I was actually at New York, waiting for my passage to France; so that we were together in America, without knowing of each other, a circumstance which I regret most exceedingly, as, in the present situation of my affairs, it is at least possible that we may never meet again; but I am not of a very desponding temper. The variety of adventures we have both gone through, and the escapes we have had in circumstances of great peril, have made me a kind of fatalist; and therefore I look with confidence to the day (and I hope not a very remote one), when the whole of my family shall be reunited and happy, by which time I think the spirit of adventure will, or at least ought to be, pretty well laid in all of us. My brother Matthew, like Will, is something of a poet, and has written some trifles in the burlesque style, that are not ill done. He is a brave lad, and I love him most sincerely. His age, at the time I write this, is about twenty-six or twenty-seven years. Matthew is a sincere and ardent republican, and capable, as I think, of sacrificing every thing to his principles. I know not what effect his lying so long in a French prison may have had upon him, but, if I do not deceive myself, it has made no change in his sentiments. He is more temperate in all respects than William or myself, for we have both a strong attachment to pleasures and amusements, and a dash of coxcombry, from which he is totally free; and perhaps a little, at least, of the latter foible would be of no prejudice to him, nor render him less agreeable."

The whole family were, as the journalist remarks, singularly addicted to restlessness. "My father and mother were pretty much like other people; but from this short sketch, with what I have to add concerning myself, I think it will appear that their children were not at all like other people, but have had, every one of them, a wild spirit of adventure, which, though sometimes found in an individual, rarely pervades a whole family, including even the females!—For my brother William has visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, before he was thirty years of age; Matthew has been in America twice, in the West Indies once, not to mention several trips to England, and his voyage and imprisonment in France, and all this before he was twenty-seven. Arthur, at the age of fourteen, has been once in England, twice in Portugal, and has twice crossed the Atlantic, going to and returning from America. My sister Mary crossed the same ocean, and I hope will soon do the same on her return. I

do not here speak of my wife and our little boys and girls, the eldest of which latter was about eight, and the youngest two years old, when we sailed for America: and, by all I can see, it is by no means certain that our voyages are yet entirely finished."

Tone's personal character was developed at a sufficiently early age. He allows himself to have been incapable of conduct or control from the beginning. At school he ran away from the desk, to spend his days in looking at the military exercises in the neighbourhood of Dublin. His next display of character was an elopement, by which he offended every body, beggared himself very effectually, and involved a pretty and fond wife in a sea of trouble, which overwhelmed him and her, and every thing that belonged to them both, until he perished. His marriage of course broke up his university objects, and he adopted the common resource of the Irish gentry—he entered his name at the Temple. Here he did just as he had always done—changed his mind; shut up his books after the first month, and prepared to live on the winds. He scribbled a little in the meagre magazines of the time, making the important sum of £50 in two years, and, in partnership with two fellow Templars, wrote a novel, which no bookseller could be found to print. He was now running the natural course, and had turned public projector, proposing to the ministry to found a colony in one of the South Sea Islands, to be "a bridle on Spain," as he terms it. His memorial to Mr. Pitt, however, received no answer; and he tells—"I made something like a vow, that, if ever I had an opportunity, I would make Mr. Pitt sorry; and perhaps fortune may yet enable me to fulfil that resolution."

He was now as near ruin as any adventurer could wish to be, and he took the wise resolution of going as a private soldier in the Company's service; but on his offer at the East India House, he was told that the last ship for the season had sailed; and he was thus reserved for desperation at home. After two years, he got £500 as his wife's fortune, returned to Dublin, and was called to the bar in 1799. He went three circuits, and no more—grew weary of his trade, which he considered ignominious, and turned party pamphleteer, which he probably estimated as a more honourable thing.

About the year 1790, French principles had made some advance in Ireland; and the people, rapidly growing in opulence, were pretty much in the condition for the progress of a revolutionary apostle. The name of the English Whig Club was popular in England; and for a while it was found convenient by the Irish revolutionists to call themselves the admirers of the constitution. A pamphlet, called *A Review of the last Session of Parliament*, was now produced, which the author admits to have been "barely above mediocrity." But party is not delicate. It was swallowed by the patriots; and Tone was complimented by the reprinting of his revolutionary absurdity at the expense of the Belfast Club, and by some overtures on the part of Mr. Ponsonby, then leader of the Irish opposition.

But Tone, being utterly ignorant of both law and constitution, totally unencumbered with any solid principle whatever, and perfectly destitute of any kind of judgment, as his whole history shews, began to conceive that the trammels of the parliamentary opposition were too much trammels for a soaring capacity like his own. By the teaching (as he says) of Sir L. Parsons, since Lord Ross, and subdued into a very good placeman by the help of a post-

mastership-general, he adopted doctrines of a more sweeping nature, suddenly ran before his master, who is perhaps not much obliged to his pupil for this account of his education, and published a *rebel* pamphlet.

"An occasion soon offered to give vent to my newly received opinions. On the appearance of a rupture with Spain, I wrote a pamphlet to prove that Ireland was not bound by the declaration of war, but might and ought, as an independent nation, to stipulate for a neutrality. In examining this question, I advanced that of separation with scarcely any reserve, much less disguise; but the public mind was by no means so far advanced as mine, and my pamphlet made not the smallest impression. The day after it appeared, as I stood *perdu* in the bookseller's shop, listening after my own reputation, Sir Henry Cavendish, a notorious slave of the House of Commons, entered, and throwing my unfortunate pamphlet on the counter in a rage, exclaimed:—"Mr. Byrne, if the author of that work is serious, he ought to be hanged." Sir Henry was succeeded by a bishop, an *English* doctor of divinity, with five or six thousand a year, laboriously earned in the church. His lordship's anger was not much less than that of the other personage. 'Sir,' said he, 'if the principles contained in that abominable work were to spread, do you know that you would have to pay for your coals at the rate of five pounds a ton?' Notwithstanding these criticisms, which I have faithfully quoted against myself, I continue to think my pamphlet a good one; but apparently the publisher, Mr. Byrne, was of a different opinion, for I have every reason to believe that he suppressed the whole impression; for which, his own gods damn him."

He was now thoroughly dipped in political ink, and, like all his brother revolutionists in France, established a club: it is curious to find two fellows of the Dublin University among its members.

"This winter I endeavoured to institute a kind of political club, from which I expected great things. It consisted of seven or eight members, (eminent for talents and patriotism, and who had already more or less distinguished themselves by their literary productions), comprising John Stack, fellow of Trinity College; Dr. Wm. Drennan, author of the celebrated letters signed Orellana; Joseph Pollock, author of the still more justly celebrated letters of Owen Roe O'Neill; Peter Burrows, a barrister, a man of a most powerful and comprehensive mind; William Johnson, a lawyer, also of respectable talents; Whitley Stokes, a fellow of Trinity College, a man, the extent and variety of whose knowledge is only to be exceeded by the number and intensity of his virtues; Russell, a corresponding member; and myself. As our political opinions at that time agreed in most essential points, however they may have since differed, and as this little club most certainly comprised a great proportion of information, talents, and integrity, it might naturally be expected that some distinguished publications should be the result; yet, I know not how it was, we did not draw well together; our meetings degenerated into downright ordinary sippers; we became a mere oyster club, and at length a misunderstanding, or rather a rooted dislike to each other, which manifested itself between Drennan and Pollock, (who were completely Caesar and Pompey with regard to literary empire) joined to the retreat of John Stack to his living in the North, and the little good we saw resulting from our association, induced us to drop off one by one; and

thus, after three or four months of sickly existence, our club departed this life, leaving behind it a puny offspring of about a dozen essays on different subjects, all, as may be supposed, tolerable, but not one of any distinguished excellence. I am satisfied either of the members, by devoting a week of his time to a well-chosen subject, would have produced a work of ten times more value than the whole club were able to shew from their joint labours during its existence. This experiment satisfied me that men of genius, to be of use, must not be collected in numbers. They do not work well in the aggregate, and, indeed, even in ordinary conversations, I have observed that too many wits spoil the discourse. The duller entertainment at which I ever remember to have assisted, was one formed expressly to bring together nearly twenty persons, every one more or less distinguished for splendid talents or great convivial qualities. We sat and prosed together in great solemnity, endeavouring, by a rapid circulation of the bottle, to animate the discourse; but it would not do, every man was clad in a suit of intellectual armour, in which he found himself secure, it is true, but ill at his ease; and we all rejoiced at the moment when we were permitted to run home and get into our *robes de chambre* and slippers. Any two of the men present would have been the delight and entertainment of a well-chosen society; but altogether there was, as Wolsey says, 'too much honour.'"

We shall return to the subject.

Alma and Brione; a Poem. Cantos I. and II. The Return of Theseus; a Dramatic Poem. 8vo. pp. 123. London, 1827. Longman and Co.

THERE is a want of vital interest in *Alma and Brione*; with considerable poetic feeling and gracefulness of expression, it goes on too dreamingly. We do not object to a poem relying upon itself, not its narrative; but if a story is to be introduced, it must not be quite so long in telling. The *Return of Theseus* displays much talent; and, altogether, we must say there is more in this volume than is met with in the general run of poetic tomes. The following is a fair specimen. Hercules is speaking as he returns from hell—

"The dream of death is gone—
The terrible darkness, the sunless light,
Confound no more this living eye. That spell
Breaks as it fled eternally away.
Beholding all the bright and boundless sky,
Its shore of deep immeasurable blue,
With azure hills adorning far its round,
The stainless empire blending silently
To meet this earth, its beautiful domain.
And, oh, ye trackless forests, vast and wide,
Ye plains unmeasured, and ye deep green shades,
O'er ye again the panting steed shall bound,
The eager dog with swift-wing'd speed pursue—
Far o'er your breast amazed the chase flies on,
The shouts re-echo to the wondering skies,
While foaming torrents glitter to the air,
And toss their angry spray around the throng,
Who fearless dare each stream. To this once more,
To this, my mournful prison'd soul awakes!
Already bath the leaden weight decay'd:
The slumbering sadness which there weigh'd me down;
The sweet and joyful air of morning woo me,
The fluttering breezes cool and freshly play,
The grassy verdure near, with its green smile,
The heart and eye drink, joyfully revived,
And preciously the sparkling dew-drops shine,
Till tears within the gazing eyelids spring.
For ever may I drink the breath of heaven,
Nor find its sunny gladness fade away!"

We must allude to the Preface as particularly well written; and conclude by saying that this is a *début* of promise in the poetical world.

Poems. By Henry Neele, Esq. A new Edition, with Additions. 2 vols. post 8vo. London, 1827. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS pretty edition contains many attractions; there is a portrait of the author, several old favourites, and some new ones. Like the rest of the world, we are determined in our choice by novelty, and from the additional poems select the following:—

"Oh! pale is that cheek,
Where the rose flourish'd brightly;
And cold is that heart,
Which beat warmly and lightly;
And that lip I have clung to
The loathsome newt presses;
And the cold earth-worm strays
Midst those dark-dwelling trees.
Yes, the earth-worm's the lover
That twines round thee now;
The rank grass waves o'er
That heav'n-beaming brow:
The night wind is sighing
Its dirge o'er thy head;
And the scorch-owl replying
In shrieks for the dead.
Yet thy soft image never
My bosom forsakes;
For thee my heart ever
Shall beat till it breaks.
This wraith I am brading
To deck thy grave-stone!
Oh! would it were shedding
Its leaves o'er my own!"

"My soul, they say, is hard and cold,
And nought can move me:
Perchance 'tis so midst life's wild whirl—
But, oh! on Beauty's lips, my girl,
'Twill melt like Cleopatra's pearl:
Then love me, love me."

I would not climb th' ambitious heights
That soar above me;
I do not ask thee to bestow
Or wealth or honours on me now,
Or wreath with laurel leaves my brow;
But love me, love me."

Oh! I'll gaze on thee till my mind
Fix'd glances move thee;
Love's glance sometimes the coldest warms:
Pygmalion on a statue's charms
Gazed, till it leap'd into his arms;
Then love me, love me!"

Mr. Neele is a poet of great sweetness and grace; but we think had some selections been made from a former volume, containing a very pretty drama, &c., they would have been more popular than the odes to Hope, Enthusiasm, &c.: abstract personifications are not very generally interesting.

Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, with Genealogical and Topographical Notes. By Thomas Willement, Author of "Regal Heraldry." 4to. pp. 188. London, 1827. Harding, Lapsard, and Co.

IN the revolution of taste, heraldry, the symbolical mark of signiory or prowess during the middle ages, has, we find, gained ground in the world of fashion: its peculiar and fanciful devices are once more eagerly sought as a distinctive mark of family descent. Perhaps a very prominent cause of its more frequent use, has been the very general revival and restoration of the Tudor style of architecture in our country houses. To that at least we think we can trace the production of the present work by Mr. Willement, who certainly stands at the very head of his profession in the art of staining glass. The necessity of introducing in mansions which partake of the architectural character of the age of Elizabeth so appropriate a decoration as the painted window, has led the author, in pursuit of subjects for his pencil, to make very extensive researches in authorities which reach almost to the very source of heraldry in England. This work, unlike his "Regal Heraldry," consists of notices derived wholly from one spot; but we hesitate not to

say, it is the most copious in the kingdom. The cloisters alone of Canterbury Cathedral, although smaller than those of Westminster Abbey, contain upwards of 800 sculptured shields of the arms of benefactors, &c.; and notwithstanding the demolition of painted glass was a prime object of puritanical fanaticism, and Blue Dick is well known to have headed a band employed here for that purpose, which he termed "rattling down proud Becket's glassy bones," Canterbury still possesses much that is extremely curious and interesting.

Mr. Willement has accompanied his enumeration of all the heraldry contained in this Cathedral with genealogical and topographical notes, from which we have derived abundant information; and after giving an extract from the Preface, we are sure we need not apologise for placing some of them before our readers.

"The original heraldic symbols of our most ancient families cannot, with few exceptions, now be ascertained; but from the commencement of the thirteenth century, when armorial bearings appear to have been first regularly established, and to have become hereditary, they are in many instances still preserved, as well on our episcopal and conventual buildings, as on ancient churches, tombs, windows, &c.; though the ravages of time, ignorance, and mistaken zeal, have combined to destroy the far greater portion of them. It is, however, under all circumstances, perhaps more surprising that so many yet remain, than that they have been so lamentably diminished; any attempt, therefore, to form notes of these, and thereby preserve them from total oblivion, will, it is confidently hoped, meet with support and encouragement."

"In perusing this volume, the reader will find that the descents and alliances of many of our great families are clearly represented on their respective shields; and he will probably be struck by the evident care with which the ancient marks of filiation in the same family have been introduced; several examples occur, which might induce us to believe that the arbitrary marks of cadency now in use were adopted as early as the reign of King Henry the Fourth."

"The arms of the Archiepiscopal See represent the insignia, formerly of extreme importance to the establishment of the Archbishop. Goetling, in his 'Walk through Canterbury,' p. 180, gives the form of words used when the staff and pall were delivered from the Pope; and without which investiture, neither the power nor office, nor even the title, might be used. The small crosses were most probably separate, and used to affix and retain it in its proper situation. Vide the figure of John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, in that beautiful, but now dormant work, on 'Sepulchral Effigies,' begun by the late C. Stochard."

"It here appears evident, that at this time, 1517, the arms of the two Archiepiscopal Sees were exactly similar, and the adoption of those now appropriate to the See of York must have been made before Wolsey's death, in 1530: for in a MS. preserved in the library of the College of Arms, marked Vincent, I. 2, there is, in folio 93, the following curious device of the 'proud prelate.'—On a mount, vert, a griffin erect, per fess, gules and or, armed, winged, and holding in his dexter claw a chancellor's official staff of the last, and in the sinister a flag-staff ensigned with a cross patée of the same, thereon a banner displayed, per pale: 1st, Gules, two keys in saltire, and a royal crown in chief, or, (the present arms of the See of York); 2d, Sable, on a cross engrailed, argent, a lion pas-

sant, gules, inter four leopard's faces, azure; on a chief, or, a rose of the second, between two Cornish choughs, proper; above the whole, the Cardinal's cap, strung and tasseled, gules. The whole is underwritten:—

The Lord Thomas, Wolsey, Cardinal, Legat de Latere, Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of England.

"The crest used by Wolsey, was, In a ducal coronet, or, a leopard's face, azure, holding in his mouth an arrow, argent."

At p. 25 is the arms of George, Duke of Clarence, with the following note:

"George, Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward the Fourth, died in the Tower of London, 1477. The canton on the label had been used previously by the Dukes of Clarence, as their difference, and was derived from a coat attributed to the Clares, viz. Argent, a canton, gules. The supporters used by this prince were, two bulls, sable, armed, hooved, &c. or; a black bull having been the ancient badge of the House of Clare. His crest was the Royal lion, differenced by a label, as in the arms, and standing on a chapeau, gules, faced ermine. On his stall plate, as Knight of the Garter, the Lambrequin is Gules, semée of roses, or."

And at p. 41 the arms of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, &c.

"Thomas, Duke of Clarence, second son of King Henry the Fourth, Lieutenant-General of his armies in France and Normandy. He was slain at the battle of Baugy, on Easter Eve, anno 1421. A circlet enriched with jewels, worn by him that day round his helmet, was taken by a Scot, and sold for a thousand angels. His body was afterwards recovered by the Earl of Salisbury, conveyed to England, and buried in this chapel."

In the description of the monument of Edward, Prince of Wales, is a very interesting note on the feathers.

"The great paucity of contemporary evidence leaves the origin of this interesting badge involved in deep obscurity: the opinions generally received are thus stated by Sandford, 'Geneal. Hist. p. 182.'"

"Among many eminent persons which died that day (Aug. 26, 1346, at Cressy), on the French part, John of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia, fell by the conquering hand of Prince Edward, who deplored his casque of those ostrich feathers, which, in memory of this victory, became his cognizance, sometimes using one feather, sometimes three, (as appeareth on his seals, and on his tombs,) with scrolles, containing this motto, *Ich dien*, that is, I SERVE: John, King of Bohemia, meaning thereby, that he served the French king in his wars, and was his stipendiary; others make it Prince Edward's device, alluding to the words of the apostle, *that he heir, while he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant*; and this is the more probable conjecture." Sandford goes on to observe that the bearing of the feather as a badge was not confined to the heir-apparent.

"In opposition to the foregoing account, which is not supported by any earlier writer than William of Walsingham, we find that on all the seals of this John, King of Bohemia, his crest is the expanded wing of an eagle, probably derived from the ancient arms of that kingdom, which were, Gules, an eagle displayed, with two heads, chequed, or, and sable; [vide Oliv. de Wree. 'Geneal. des Comtes de Flandre,' tom. i. pp. 63, et seq.] and if the Prince's cognizance took its origin from the event before alluded to, how did it become applicable to the other members of the royal

family? Some have ascribed it as a badge to King Edward the Third; MS. Harl. No. 304, fol. 12; and the same MS. tells us that

The ostrich feather, splur, and pen, gold, is the King's.

The ostrich feather, pen, and all, splur, is the Prince's.

The ostrich feather, gold, ye pen, ermine, is the Duk of Lancaster's.

The ostrich feather, splur, and pen, gobone, is the Duk of Somerset's.

"Certain, however, it is, that the feather is introduced on the seal of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, brother to the Black Prince; and on those of his nephews, Edward, Duke of York, and Richard, Earl of Cambridge. Over against the tomb of John, Duke of Lancaster, in old St. Paul's, were, as well as his personal arms, a shield, sable, charged with three ostrich feathers, ermine, the stems and labels, or.—[MS. Lansdown, No. 874.] Even his illegitimate line continued the use of the badge; for on the stall plate of his grandson, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, we find on each side of the helmet, an ostrich feather, the stem gobone, argent and azure, and fixed in a scroll, or."

"Again, the sons of King Henry the Fourth, the junior branches as well as the first son, exhibited it as part of their insignia. John, Duke of Bedford, used it on his seals, and it was also placed on his monumental tablet, in the Cathedral Church of Rouen. Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, according to Ashmole, [6vo. p. 159.] affixed a sable shield, charged with three silver feathers, surrounded by the garter, and upheld by his supporters, in a window of the choir in Greenwich Church."

"Randle Holmes, in the unpublished part of his 'Academy of Armory,' MS. Harl. No. 2035, makes the following observations, but unfortunately gives none of his authorities, which are so requisite to confirm the truth of them. 'The ensigne of the auintient Britaines, or Welsh, was three ostrich feathers, which they used upon all their warlike colours. But when they were subdued and brought under the Saxon English government and lawes, and that the Kings of England's eldest son was made the hereditary Prince of Wales, the prince still retained the badge of the feathers, adding thereunto the prince's crown, and the motto, *ICH DIEN*, which is as much as to say, *I serve*, signifying thereby, that though he be a prince in his owne country, yet he is but a subject to the crowne of England.' In another part of the same MS. he adds: 'But this much let me inform you, that this bearing was after altered by the valiant Edward, Prince of Wales, who, after the battle of Cressy, wherein he slew the King of Bohemia, and tooke the crown from his head, added the same to his three feathers, with the motto aforesaid, which the Princes of Wales, of the English line, have ever since so borne it.'

"Unfortunately for Randle Holmes's hypothesis, we have no contemporary example of the feathers being used by the Princes of Wales before the Black Prince, nor of the coronet, which now combines the plume, previous to the time of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward the Sixth."

"Turning to the very particular directions given in the will of the Black Prince respecting the array of his funeral obsequies, it is worthy of particular notice, that on the arrival of his corpse at Canterbury, it is ordered that it should be preceded by 'Deux destriers, (armed chargers,) Roberts de nos armes, et deux homes armes de nos armes, et en nos haubaines; c'est

anatoir, l'un pur la guerre, de nos armes
milites quartelles; et l'autre pur la pais, de
nos bages des plumes d'ostruc.' From the
above distinction, it is highly probable that it
may hereafter be discovered, that the cogni-
sance of the ostrich feathers took its origin, not
from the victory of Cressy, or any other martial
achievement, but from some pacific event; or,
as it was also used by his collateral relatives, it
might have borne a genealogical reference.

"On the splendid monument of Arthur,
Prince of Wales, in Worcester Cathedral, the
feather is introduced in various ways: some-
times singly, in other parts two are placed
together, and in others, the plume of three are
united by one scroll; but no coronet.

"Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry
the Eighth, used the badge in a manner dif-
ferent from his predecessors, and of which
many examples yet remain in painted glass:
on a roundel, per pale, gules and azure, rayon-
nated on the outer edge, or, the letters E. P.
and between them, the plume of three ostrich
feathers, argent, panned of the third, and pass-
ing through a prince's coronet of the same;
beneath, a label inscribed ICH DIEN.

"Henry, eldest son of James the First, fol-
lowed the foregoing example, but sometimes
placed the feathers on a golden sun."

The note upon the badges now used by his
Grace the Duke of Portland, as oldest coheir
of the barony of Ogle, is curious.

"Robert, Baron Ogle de Bothall. His mother,
Helene, was the daughter and heir of
Sir Robert Bertram Knight, Baron of Bothall.
In H. 4, he entailed the castle and manor of
Bothall, and other possessions in Northumber-
land, upon the heirs male of his body; on con-
dition that they should bear the name of Ogle,
with the arms of Ogle and Bothall quartered.

"The subsequent Lords Ogle used for sup-
porters, on the dexter, a bull, or, armed and
dually collared, gules; and on the sinister, an
ape, argent, ringed round the loins, chained
and logged, or; crest, an heraldic tiger's head,
erased argent, armed or; the motto, 'Prenz;
in gr.' They used also two badges; the first
a slip of oak, argent, fructed or; the second,
the upper half of a rose, argent, seeded and
rayonnated below, or. These badges are now
used by his Grace the Duke of Portland, the
eldest coheir of the barony of Ogle."

"The family of Poyning held very consider-
able property in this county, and appear, by
the frequency of their armorial bearings, to
have been eminent contributors to the erection
of these beautiful cloisters. In Nicolas's 'Tes-
tamenta Vetusta,' p. 57, is the will of Thomas,
Lord Poyning, dated 1374, which directs that
his body shall be buried before the altar, 'in
the quire of the abbey of St. Radagund, in Kent,
which is of my foundation.' " "The crowned
key appears to have been used by that family,
as a badge, at an early period. "On a seal of
Sir Michael de Poyning, knight, dat. 33 Edw.
3, is introduced, outside of the shield, a key
erect, crowned; and a dragon's head between
two wings. A standard of this family, used
temp. H. 8, has already been noticed, at p. 5,
No. 12; and the same badge has been subse-
quently used by the family of Paulet, in allu-
sion to this descent. A manuscript in Coll.
Arm. marked L. 14, represents a cord, tied in
a circle, in the centre of which is suspended a
key, crowned; and adds,—"This badge be-
longeth to the Marquess of Winchester, beinge
the badge of the Lord Poyning, in whose
right he beareth it." The Earls of Northum-
berland have likewise used it, with the same
reference, as we find it, with other badges of

that noble house, on a monument in the chan-
cel of Arundel church; the shield which accom-
panies them being, quarterly, of Brabant, Lucy,
Poyning, Percy, Fitzpaine, and Brian. The
supporters are, on the dexter, a lion crowned;
and on the sinister, an unicorn, dually collared
and chained, (derived also from Poyning's)."

A very splendid example of the Lathom
badge, upon one of the bosses of the cloisters,
forms one of the subjects for the engraved
title, and is thus described:

"The device of the eagle and child appears
to have originated from a legendary account of a
male infant having been discovered in an eagle's
nest, and adopted by Sir Thomas Lathom of La-
thom, circ. Edw. 2. The foundling, who took
the same name, left an only daughter and heir,
Isabella, who became the wife of Sir John, the
second son of William Stanley of Stanley. He
was seated at Lathom, in the county of Lan-
caster, which he held in right of his wife, and
this may account for his placing her arms in the
first quarter. Among other high offices, he
was appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ire-
land, was Steward of the Household to King
Henry the Fourth, and on the forfeiture of the
Earl of Northumberland, obtained a grant in
fee of the Isle of Man; he held likewise the
Constablership of Windsor Castle, and was
elected a Knight of the most noble Order of
the Garter. There can be little doubt, from
the date of the Cloisters, that the bearings on
the above boss appertained to this individual.
He died at Ardee, in Ireland, 6 Jan. 1414, 1st
Hen. 5, and was ancestor to the Stanleys,
Earls of Derby.

"The following enumeration of the crests
belonging to the Earls of Derby, is copied from
a MS. in the Lansdown Library, No. 358,
fol. 22 B.

"The helme of Stanley is a hart, silver.
The helme of Lathom, an eagle, gold, in his
nest, gruying a chyld, smaled geoles,
doubled ermine, the swadell bands gold.
The helme of Marryn, a bush of swan feathers,
silver, in a crowne, geoles.
The crest of Alan, if knyghtes armes, armpd
silver, garnysed gold, holding a ring,
gold, w- a diamant, in a crowne, gold.
The helme of Montpaul, a lion's pawe, syl-
ver, holding a brantuche of oak.
The helme of Strange, a wolfe in his kynb,
w- a naked chyld in his mouth."

"They used sometimes as a badge, an eagle's
leg, erased or, with the motto, 'Sans changer
ma verite.'

"On a seal of 'Thos. Stanley, miles, Dom.
de Stanley et magnus Senescall. Hospitalis Regis
Edw. 4,' is the representation of a square ban-
ner, supported by two lions rampant guardant,
and charged with the arms of Stanley and
Lathom, quartered.—(Julius, C. 7, fol. 196.)"

We ought, in conclusion, to notice, that a
number of wood-cuts illustrate this excellent
volume; that there is a well-authenticated list
of Archbishops of Canterbury, with the date of
their deaths, and places of burial; and a cor-
rect and useful index of places and names. It
is altogether very full of curious information,
and of high importance in the science to which
it principally refers.

Timkovski's Mission to China.

[In continuation.]

In our last we described the religion and the
temples of the Tartars: the following expedi-
tious mode of praying among them is also
worth notice:—

"Kurde designates a chest with many

angles, which turns on an axis, and which
is placed in the temples of Boudha. These
chests are a sort of prayer-books for those who
cannot read; the sides are covered with prayers,
both in the Tibetan and Mongol languages, in
large gold letters; they also put into the chest
prayers in both languages, that the worshippers
coming to the temple, kneeling before the
kurde, and repeating their 'Om ma ni bat me
kom,' may turn it round as long as their zeal
prompts them, which is considered to be as
efficacious as if they recited the prayers them-
selves. On one occasion I saw a lama who
carried a small chest of this kind; he turned
it so rapidly, and at the same time recited his
prayers with so much volubility, that his
mind seemed to be very little interested in
what he was doing."

"A lama (continues the author), who came
with us from the last station, and who was the
keeper of the imperial camels, told us, that in
the environs there were above twenty thousand
camels belonging to the Emperor of China;
and that, besides these, to the west of Oude,
there were herds of horses and camels, fur-
nished as tribute by the Soumites and Kalaks.
The animals are kept for service in the time of
war. Those in the neighbourhood are chiefly
mares and foals, some about three years old.
In the sequel they are driven to the steppe
of Tsakhar, in the vicinity of Kalgan, or near
the great wall: there are parks in which these
animals are kept. The Mantchoos use the
mares in war. Other herds of the emperor are
between Oude and the territory of Dari Ganga,
situated to the south-east. Dari is the name
of a mountain, and Ganga signifies lake. An
amban, who is a kind of master of horse, lives
at Dari. The chief inspector of all the herds of
the emperor is the gousai amban, the com-
mander of the troops of Tsakhar, and who
resides at Kalgan. The imperial herds are
separated into several divisions, for the facility
of pasturage. Each division, consisting of three
hundred camels, has its dargoui, or superin-
tendent. Every six years there is a sort of
general inspection of these animals. The
females, when of a proper age, are sent to the
country of the Tsakhar. When the herds have
been considerably increased, or are in very good
condition, the emperor rewards the amban and
his bitketchi (counsellors) with pieces of silk,
and each of the dargouis with a hundred pieces
of nankeen, to distribute at their discretion, a
part of them among the herdsmen under their
orders. Each dargoui has six, who relieve
each other. If a camel is lost, or devoured by
wolves, the rich inspectors are obliged to replace
it; the poor receive corporal punishment, and
the herd is intrusted to another superintendent.
All the herdsmen are dependent on the tri-
bunal at Peking for the management of the
imperial studs. The amban receives annually
150 lan, the bitketchi 60, the dargoui 24, and
each herdsmen 12 lan. Idam, who confirmed
these details, added, that even in times of peace
thousands of the camels belonging to the govern-
ment are employed in conveying provisions
from Ili and Gombo, where much corn is culti-
vated, to the numerous garrison of Ouliasou-
toui. The Turkish tribes which the Emperor
Kien Long removed from eastern Turkistan to
the banks of the Ili, carry on agriculture to a
great extent."

"The bitketchi requested me to forbid my
people from firing at the crows, as they had
done two days before, on our arrival at Erghil,
pretending that the storm on the preceding day
had been caused by this murder. To make
the old man easy, we promised not to kill any

more crows, though they were very troublesome to the camels, for as soon as they perceived at a distance the blood coming from the wounds where the skin was rubbed off by their loads, they instantly settled on their backs."

Some of the Mongol customs and superstitions (we mean those immediately on the outside of the great wall) appear to be very curious. Upon the road was seen "the dead body of a child in a leather sack. Upon the sack was a little piece of sheep-skin, some millet, and some bread. This is the usual manner of burying the dead among the Mongols."

"The dying devotee sends for a lama, to secure the salvation of his soul and body; the priest, after having inquired the day and hour of the birth of the patient, the circumstances which accompanied it, and the events of his life, decides, according to the sacred books and laws of astrology, whether the body shall be burnt or committed to the water, if it shall be exposed on a lofty stage, or covered with stones, &c. There are some exceptions: for instance, they do not bury a person who has hanged himself; whoever dies in consequence of a swelling is not burnt; and they do not throw into the water those who have perished in an inundation, or a fire, or been struck by lightning; those who die of a contagious disorder are not buried upon a mountain: in a word, you are not, without cause, to throw wood into the fire, nor fire into the water, nor lay earth under the water, nor carry wood to a mountain or forest. Such are the laws of Boudha. The most usual mode of burying is to carry the corpse into a steppe, and abandon it to the wild beasts and birds of prey. Even in this case, the lama decides towards which quarter of the heavens the head is to be turned; they set up a weathercock, and the direction of the wind decides that in which the body is to be laid. Every thing, however, depends on the lama, who also prescribes how the body is to be buried, with or without the clothes, or in the open air, or in a close tent, and which of his effects or other things are to be added as offerings. If the body is to be burnt, the remains are not covered; some set up flags towards all the four points of the compass, or they surround the ashes with stakes fixed in the ground, on which are written prayers in the Tibetan language. Those who wish to shew their devotion or their riches, cause monuments of wood or stone to be erected, in which they deposit the ashes of the deceased. This custom has been observed in Mongolia from the remotest times."

On the 14th of November the cold was so intense, that two of the horses belonging to the mission died of it and fatigue; and the people walked instead of riding, to preserve themselves from the severity of the weather. Of the great wall itself the author says:—

"This wall, which astonishes the spectator by its colossal magnitude, this monument of gigantic labours, bearing testimony to the unhappy fate of China, which was always a prey to intestine divisions or foreign enemies, this wall, I say, is an insuperable obstacle to the cavalry of the inhabitants of the steppe, but it would not withstand heavy artillery. But the mountains and the defiles may be considered as the surest safeguard against the attacks of an enemy, unless, indeed, he could find means to pass it farther to the west, as the Mongols did when they invaded China."

He continues—"Three wersts farther is the ruined fortress of Shan Kouan. The road here becomes very difficult, especially for carriages; we had to go about five wersts along this bad and stony road, till we came to the fort of Kiu

young (Kouan), which is the principal defence of this passage. The interior of its centre gate is finely built, and the walls are adorned with sculptured representations of heroes. This place lies between the two lines of the great wall, and is built amidst lofty mountains. Gingis Khan was not able to make himself master of it, but was obliged to return into Mongolia, and entered China by forcing a passage from the west. In several places we saw cottages surrounded with small cultivated fields. Streams descend from the mountains, and form a small and rapid river, which rushes impetuously over the stones which oppose its course. Bridges of marble and granite were formerly built over it, but at present nothing remains of them except their ruins. Though the passage through this defile is tedious, on account of the narrowness and inequality of the road, it is, notwithstanding, interesting from the enchanting prospects which are every moment presented to the view: here we see frightful overhanging rocks, which seem ready to crush the traveller; there we behold houses with lovely gardens watered by murmuring streams, and planted with nut and chestnut trees, vines, cypresses, &c. On the road lie scattered huge blocks of porphyry and gray marble."

On Dec. 2d the mission reached Peking; and during M. Timkowski's residence there, he notices the following matters, which we select from his various statements and descriptions.

On the 9th of Dec. it is mentioned—

"This being the sixteenth day of the eleventh moon, according to the Chinese calendar, and the winter solstice, the emperor went to the temple of Heaven, situated at the extremity of the Merchants' town, in the southern suburb, and remained there till the following morning. Yesterday the sacrificial vessels were carried to the temple on elephants richly caparisoned. At five o'clock this morning the emperor repaired thither, attended by a numerous suite, the principal persons about his court, and six thousand soldiers. Private citizens are not permitted to see the emperor pass on these occasions. The doors and windows of the houses are carefully closed, and the cross streets covered with hangings. On the evening preceding the ceremony, our porters informed us that none of us would be permitted to go out the following day. Sentinels are stationed at the doors of the houses where the emperor passes, in order to guard against any sudden attack upon his life, such as was once made upon the late sovereign. One day, returning to his palace, the head cook, who had formerly been in the service of his brother, rushed with a knife upon the emperor, who, surrounded by his generals, was about to enter the imperial apartment; but Tehang Beisse, a prince of the fourth rank, chief of the Hia, or aids-de-camp to the emperor, instantly seized the assassin and hindered him from committing the crime, in doing which he received several wounds in his side. The faithful Tehang, for having saved his life, was made beile, or prince of the third rank, and received magnificent presents, which procured him a considerable fortune. Kia King, towards the end of his life, became the object of hatred to his subjects, on account of his indolence, his blind submission to the advice of his eunuchs, and his indulgence in those vicious pleasures, which, to the disgrace of humanity, are too general in Asia. It is well known that the Mahometan religion and paganism, which prevail in this remote quarter of the globe, do not condemn the pleasures of the senses. The emperor of China, as high priest of all the

religions publicly professed within his empire, offers to-day, in the temple of Heaven, expiatory sacrifices for the punishment of the criminals who have been condemned to death during the preceding year. At this time, the criminals are executed throughout the empire; they are either beheaded, hung, or strangled. State criminals, such as rebels, &c. are executed immediately after sentence is pronounced. A list is presented to the emperor of all those who have been condemned by the supreme tribunal of Peking, with their crimes specified at length. He marks with his own hand those who are to suffer death; the others are likewise conducted to the place of execution, and then taken back to prison till their fate is determined. The day previous to execution, the condemned have an entertainment at the expense of government. Sometimes, though very rarely, the names of several criminals recur three times on the list presented to the emperor, because their sentence has been delayed, to punish others more criminal; these cannot remain any longer in prison; they are either employed as jailors or exiled. During the reign of Kien Long these exceptions were of rare occurrence. During that of Kia King, on the contrary, of fifty criminals taken to the place of execution, only twenty suffered punishment. The most rigorous punishments are inflicted on those who make an attempt on the life of the emperor; rebels, traitors who go over to another sovereign; those who murder their grandfather or grandmother, their father or mother, uncle, aunt, brother, or sister; those that steal things belonging to the priests or the crown; and especially those who steal the seal of the empire; whoever does not perform his duty to his parents, whoever marries without wearing mourning so long as the law prescribes; those who, during the life of their parents, leave them without permission, or soon after their death give balls, parties, &c.; he who has killed or invidiously betrayed a relation; a calumnious informer; a murderer of his teacher or superior; he who has illicit commerce with the concubines of his grandfather or his father is punished with the greatest severity. An unjust judge is beheaded. He who in time of war is guilty of embezzlement, or of malpractices with respect to the supply of the troops, is strangled. Whoever embezzles a considerable sum belonging to the government, is beheaded, whatever may be his rank. Whoever commits a robbery to the amount of more than three hundred rubles, is strangled; the stealing of a smaller sum is punished by a severe bastinado, and the criminal is obliged besides to make restitution; if he has not the means, he is condemned, with his wife and children, to hard labour for the government. Mandarins of a superior rank, convicted of neglect of their duty, are degraded two degrees, and lose two years' salary. All sums of money stolen from the public coffers must be made good by the chiefs of the tribunals where the robbery was committed, and by those who are employed to discover the thieves, if their search is fruitless. Whoever sells trees, mows hay, sows corn, or feeds his cattle, in places where the emperor, princes, and other distinguished persons, are buried, receives eighty blows with a stick. All persons belonging to convents or temples, who suffer females to enter them for the purpose of prayer; military persons who sell effects belonging to the government, such as arms, clothing, &c., are condemned to a hundred blows. A deserter from the army in the field, if an officer, receives a hundred blows; a private suffers death. He who voluntarily takes the place

of another, when the army is on its march, which is pretty common in China, is beaten without mercy. Whoever seeks the protection of a great personage, the latter, if he recommends his protégé in his reports to the emperor, are called to account. If it appears that there has been a collusion between them, the protégé is beheaded, his property confiscated, and his family sold as slaves; and the protector punished with a hundred blows and banishment. At the end of every year the chiefs are obliged to examine those under them, any one of the latter who has not improved his knowledge in the affairs of his own department, is punished; if he has an office, with the loss of a month's salary; and if he has none, with forty blows. A dismissed mandarin, who meddles in the affairs of government, has eighty blows, and pays a fine of two pounds of silver. Superiors who recommend the promotion of a man without merit, in preference to one more worthy, receive eighty blows. A chief who, contrary to law, goes in person to the place where a crime has been committed, instead of sending a person to investigate it, suffers a hundred blows. Delays in executing the business of government are punished with ten blows every day, up to eighty blows. A physician who writes a prescription improperly, gets a hundred blows. A servant who makes a noise in the imperial palace, and does not behave with decorum, is punished with a hundred blows, and his master with fifty. If a woman buys or sells salt clandestinely, her husband or her son are beaten; salt being a public monopoly: if the husband is at a distance, or the son a minor, she receives the hundred blows, and pays a fine in money. A peasant who does not observe the distinction of ranks when sitting down to table, is punished with five blows. An officer, guilty of corruption or licentious conduct, is degraded. The Chinese use for the infliction of corporal punishment, bamboo canes at least four or five feet long, and about two inches thick. Less serious transgressions are punished by boxes on the ear, the number of which is prescribed by the law; but it depends on the executioner to render this strange punishment more or less painful, according as he is bribed. Prisoners have fastened to their necks a piece of wood, three feet square, and weighing above six pounds; this weight is increased according to the degree of the crime. This kind of punishment is chiefly inflicted on swindlers or insolvent debtors; these boards then weigh from fifty to one hundred pounds; and the head of the criminal alone being visible, looks as if placed on a large dish; he cannot possibly raise his hand to his mouth, and must be fed by others. Torture is in frequent use in China; but the law exempts from it, princes, members of illustrious families, distinguished literati, citizens of the first class, and such persons as have rendered important services to the empire. A great defect in the Chinese legislation, is the facility which it affords to compound for corporal punishment by money; for instance, a person condemned to receive from sixty to a hundred blows, pays from four to seven ounces of silver, and from nine to fifteen tchetwerts of wheat; one year's hard labour, and sixty blows, may be bought off for about fourteen ounces of silver, and about thirty tchetwerts of corn. Very old persons, minors, and cripples, pay about the value of sixpence for ten blows. The wife of a person in office may be excused from ten blows, on payment of about tenpence, &c. Whoever kills a man by accident, is exempt

from punishment if he pays a pound of silver. Old people, ninety years of age, or children under seven years, do not undergo corporal punishment, except in cases of treason and conspiracy. Females guilty of prostitution are not allowed to compound for a sum of money, but must suffer the infliction of their punishment. It is also a custom permitted among the Chinese, for a condemned person to pay another to suffer the punishment in his stead; this extends even to the penalty of death."

Hamilton's Travels in Colombia.

IN our first paper on these volumes, we were unable to finish the natural history which they so frequently bring forward, and have now to continue that subject.

The monkeys are innumerable, and of a multitude of tribes. Of one sort the author says—

"This day we heard the micos (or little monkeys) whistling in the woods for the first time, but the foliage was so thick that I could not see one. They are very sagacious and cunning, particularly when engaged in plundering the plantations of cocoa, plantain, rice, and fruit, &c. On these occasions they have their scouts or videttes in trees, ready to give the alarm if an enemy should approach; and the doctor said that they have been seen to chastise these sentries for negligence on their posts. Our landlord told us that a party of these micos had come down to a field of maize, where some men were at work, and had stolen all their provisions, which they had concealed under some bushes for their dinner."

The feathered races offer equal abundance and variety to the ornithologist; and the following brief pieces will indicate some of their peculiarities. On the river Pais, among the lower mountains of a branch of the Andes which separates La Plata from Popayan, the colonel says—

"I saw for the first time black parrots with yellow bills. I afterwards procured two live ones to bring home, one of which fell overboard in the passage to England, and the other arrived safely in London, but was killed by two large macaws, a few days after having finished his long journey. It is now in the possession of a friend of mine, who has a large collection of stuffed birds. The man who stuffed this parrot, told me he had only seen one black parrot before, in England, which he had sold for fifty guineas, and had mine been living he would have given me forty for it."

"We saw here, in a cage, a very pretty bird, called the azulero; the whole plumage was of light blue, it was the size of a canary bird, and sang sweetly. The gentleman informed us, that this bird was only found in the valley of Cauca; we had never seen it before. A bird of three colours, yellow, black, and red, called the palaton, is seen in these parts; it is about the size of a small parrot, and is constantly saying 'Dios ti de.' There is also here a mico (or small brown monkey), with a large bushy tail; and another species also of a light brown, with a long tail: each holds that of its companion in skipping from tree to tree, or in crossing small rivers."

At Llano Grande "I saw a most beautiful parrot; his whole plumage was a fine bright yellow, with the tip of the wings red; the bird was large, very tame, and talked some words in Spanish very distinctly. We were amused at an Indian girl, who cried sadly when she brought the parrot into the parlour, as she supposed we were going to take away

her favourite bird. I certainly was most anxious to do so, as it was a *rara avis*, and seldom seen in these provinces. I commissioned the doctor to offer the gentleman fifty dollars for the bird, which he did, and I believe I should have effected the purchase, had not the lady, and I suppose the Indian girl, put in their vetos against the sale. I had never seen a yellow parrot before; nor have I ever met with such a bird since. I had a black parrot with me at the time, which I had procured at Popayan."

Here also "we saw plenty of fat pigs and a couple of peacocks, one of which had been in his possession thirty years. It was a singular circumstance that the peacocks always died. The doctor had a great desire to get some geese, never having seen any, and I promised to send him a couple from Bogotá. The great source of amusement to Dr. Soto was his garden, which was in the nicest order, having small artificial streams running through different parts of it, to convey water to the trees, plants, and flowers, at all seasons. He was a scientific botanist and florist, and piqued himself on having introduced some useful plants and trees into the valley of Cauca. The doctor pointed out to us the following, in his garden, all looking very healthy:—The mango of Jamaica: the sago plant from Jamaica: the bread tree, from the South Sea Islands: the nispero, twice the size of a large strawberry, the taste of which resembled the quava jelly; the membrillo, very good in cases of dysentery; preserves are likewise made of it: the pita, like the pine, the seed of which, chewed, acts as a gentle purgative: the maragon, shaped like a pear; this fruit is excellent for preserves, resembling in colour a rosy apple; the seed is on the outside of the fruit; the peel of the maragon is an active caustic: camito, a large tree, the fruit nearly the size of a melon. All these trees bear fruit twice a year. Sweet orange, lemon, chirimoyas, tamarind, and coffee trees; the coffee was gathered every morning from the tree, and roasted for our breakfast: the aguacate, the fruit is of an olive colour, in shape like a large bottle; rich and oily, and oil is extracted from it: the sapota, its fruit is like the mango, sweet and of a fine flavour: mamei, a fruit from Columbia and the valley of Cucuta, sometimes the size of a boy's head, very sweet; preserves are made of it: three sorts of pine-apples and a variety of melons: plantains of St. Domingo, of Otaheite, of Acton, of Magrondo, of Azarandado, of Manteguillo, Negro, Guinea; from this last vinegar is distilled. The doctor also informed me there were a great many wild fruits in the valley of Cauca, among them the madrona, colour yellow, its taste sweet, with a little acidity, the size of a cocoa-nut: the uchova, size of a cherry, amber colour, good as a preserve: the bada, also sweet, with a little acidity, the size of a melon, colour green and yellow: cojorosos, a small wild cocoa-nut, the size of a walnut, the kernel very pleasant to the taste: the agreasas, a small wild black grape, from which wine and vinegar are made; the juice extracted from the tree is taken as a medicine in bilious fevers. There were, also in the doctor's garden a great variety of medicinal plants, whose qualities he appeared to understand perfectly. As much of his time was passed in collecting and cultivating herbs; he became a St. Luke in his neighbourhood, and was able to administer *tam cura corporis quam animarum*. In this valley also they cultivate three sorts of Indian corn, and three sorts of tobacco. I omitted to mention a plant called

the colegal, which was in the doctor's garden; it bore a bright scarlet flower like a geranium, a decoction of which is an antidote to the bite of snakes. We were never tired of walking in this garden, and the doctor seemed much pleased at our taking so much interest in his trees and plants. He made us laugh heartily with an account of his manner of rejoicing on hearing the news of the great victory obtained by Bolivar at Boyaca. He said, he determined that every animal and bird belonging to him should get drunk on this glorious occasion, and he therefore gave his horses, cows, pigs, poultry, &c. as much of the juice of the sugar-cane as they could drink; and he said he was highly entertained at seeing the pigs jump about in the most frolicsome manner.—A fat ox, previous to the war, was not worth in the valley of Cauca more than sixteen dollars. The sheep lamb twice in the year. With respect to snakes, the doctor said they had one sort peculiar to the valley of Cauca, called the jaruma; it is small, and exactly the colour of the tobacco-leaf when prepared for smoking; the bite is considered extremely venomous; but, fortunately for the inhabitants, this snake is rare, and also drowsy.

"In this neighbourhood they have a spider called the caya, rather large, found in the broken ground and among the rocks. A poison is emitted from the body of this spider, which is so active, that men and mules have died in an hour or two after the venomous moisture had fallen on them. The guaga, an amphibious animal, is found in a large lake near the town; its colour is brown, with white spots on the sides. It is the size of a half-grown pig, and has the same sort of coarse hair. The guaga holds a high rank at the tables of the bon-vivants of Bouga. It has always two holes in the banks of the river to retire into from its enemies; one of them is generally stopt up with leaves. It is remarkable that the snake called the aquas is found in these holes, and that the guaga and aquas dwell together on the most friendly terms. The guaga lives on fish and roots. A small animal called the guatin is hunted here. It is the size of a hare, and its hair is of a light green, and coarse: it runs fast, and affords excellent sport to the hunters; its flesh is good for the table. The beaver and otter are found in abundance on the banks of the river Cauca. I had several skins of the latter, which were of a fine soft silky brown. The above information respecting animals, &c., was communicated to me by Señor Vicente Ramirez, chief alcalde of Bouga, who was a great sportsman. He related to me a curious occurrence that happened to himself, which seems to prove that fat resists the venomous bites of snakes. One day, shooting, he was walking through some long grass, when suddenly he was attacked by a large aquas, before he could get his gun up to shoot him; the snake gave him so severe a bite in the calf of his leg, that the blood ran profusely down his stocking, but before he could repeat the bite, he shot him dead. He had nothing to put to the wound for nearly three hours, until he got home, when he applied the seeds of the alga, which are an antidote to poison. Señor Vicente supposes that the fangs of the aquas had only penetrated the fat of the calf of his leg, which he conceived had saved his life. This gentleman was above six feet in height, and at this time at least sixteen stone in weight. The seeds of the alga are contained in a pod, something like that of a pea, and striped brown and white. Señor Vicente informed me, that the people of the canton of Bouga are more

industriously and morally disposed than their neighbours, and that in consequence of this their comforts are augmented. I remarked an ingenious way of carrying water from the river to the town of Bouga. Six large hollow canes are fixed on each side of a mule, which are filled with water, and bushes put on its surface to prevent the motion of the animal from spilling the fluid. The ladies here are remarkably prolific: we heard of fifty-one children who had been brought into the world by only three mothers, but some of them had died. One of these mothers had borne twenty-four children!!! Near the town was the large tamarind tree, the trunk of which was measured by Baron de Humboldt when he passed through Bouga on his way to Quito, twenty-five years ago. Time, which spares nothing, has at last destroyed this fine old tree."

"Here we saw, for the first time, the large dark-green macaws with a scarlet head, in a wild state; they are rather larger than the scarlet macaw, and their note is deeper. I brought one of them to England with me."

"This night a circumstance occurred which rather annoyed me, the death of a little playful animal, my favourite companion. I had with me a mico, a very pretty small monkey, which had been given me by the governor of the province of Popayan, and to prevent any thing happening to it, I had it fastened up in a corner of my bed-room, but as the nights were sultry, I slept with the windows open. In the night I heard an odd sort of noise, but being half awake paid little attention to it. When I got up in the morning, I was quite grieved to see my little favourite lying dead on the floor, and one side of his neck bloody. On shewing it to the slaves, they immediately told me, that he had been killed by one of the large bats or vampires, which had sucked nearly all the blood out of the poor animal's body. This monkey had a very pretty countenance, and his great amusement was catching spiders, flies, and other small insects, which he devoured. The next night I kept the windows down, lest the vampire should have any curiosity to taste my own blood. I have always understood that these animals are as expert in drawing blood as a skillful surgeon with a lancet, and during this operation they continue to fan their patient gently with their wings. At Bouga large quantities of the quava jelly is made, which is sent to several provinces, as it is considered the best in Columbia. In all the valley of Cauca, I saw neither man nor woman with the goitre, or swelled throat. The palma Christi tree, from the fruit of which the castor oil is extracted, grows here in great abundance. The inhabitants are plagued with two sorts of the chinche (or bug), and if you scratch their bite, inflammation ensues. They are of a darker colour than the European bug, and run very fast. I saw several of them; but Bouga has the advantage of being free from fleas and niguas."

These niguas are intolerable pests. At Popayan, the author relates—

"We were now very comfortably settled at Popayan for the rainy season; the rain generally came on about four in the afternoon, and lasted until daylight in the morning, when a fine bright sun, unobscured by a single cloud, made every thing look gay and cheerful, and a walk before breakfast was particularly pleasant, when the air was scented with a thousand delicious perfumes from the wild shrubs and flowers which grow most luxuriantly on the hills close to the town. We certainly had not much merit in early rising, as a multitude of fleas were our constant tormentors all night, and

these lively companions allowed us but little rest. The niguas were also very troublesome in perforating our toes, and two or three times a week we had them extracted with a needle by a half Indian lad named Joaquin, who is now living with me in England. This boy was very expert in taking out these little insects from under the nails. A sensation of itching at the toe soon gives notice that the nigua has penetrated the skin, and on looking close to the part you see a small white substance under the nail. To get this out without breaking is rather a difficult operation; but Joaquin seldom failed; and the nigua buried in the middle of its eggs, for this is the white substance, has when extracted the appearance of a small pearl. Burnt tobacco ashes are rubbed in the wound, and in two or three days the hole closes. Should this abominable insect be allowed to remain for any time in the toes, the eggs would hatch, and the niguas increase so fast they would soon eat away the fleshy part of the toe, and perhaps bring on mortification. I was told that many of the Spanish soldiers of Morillo's army lost their lives from mortification, and that others were compelled to have their feet amputated from neglecting to extract the nigua. The exertion of walking on the pavement was very painful the day the niguas were taken out. These insects are so small that you can never see them on your stockings."

We will now, however, close our chapter of natural history, by mentioning that canine madness is unknown in South America; and that "on the coast of the Pacific, a small shell-fish is found, from which a fine purple dye is extracted, nearly equal in lustre to the Tyrian dye, and the colour never fades. This fish is drawn partly from its shell, and by a slight pressure discharges the purple dye. This may be repeated several times, but a smaller quantity of dye is obtained each time, and at last the fish dies from the want of the fluid."

Other portions of the work will require separate notice.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MEDICAL ESSAYS.—NO. V.

"Then, the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school."
Shakespeare.

It has been truly said, by a great writer, "that our bodies grow up under the care of nature, and depend so little on our own management, that something more than negligence is necessary to discompose their structure, or impede their vigour." What this something is, as far as regards infancy, I have already attempted to explain; and in pursuance of the object of these Essays, I am now further to demonstrate it by its effects—as connected with clothing, diet, exercise, and education,—in the stage of life betwixt infancy and manhood.

In treating of infancy, the reasoning which I have employed is applicable to both the sexes alike; but as these are no longer confounded, either in dress or in education, as soon as they pass the limits of the infantile period—the remarks now to be brought forward must be modified in their application to the one or the other sex. In the present Essay, therefore, I shall first treat of the influence of dress on health, in boyhood; and, afterwards, consider the still more important power which it exerts on the physical constitution of girls, at the same period of life. I am fully aware, that as my subject advances, the obstacles raised by the overwhelming tyranny of fashion, against any innovation in her regulations, will neces-

* Johnson.

early increase: but, as he who is desirous of instructing the public must not easily be daunted by opposition, I will not shrink from the task which I have undertaken; and shall feel satisfied if these Essays produce materials for conversation only; for even that discussion of the subject is likely to introduce measures which may open a path to improvement and reformation.

I. Dress in Boyhood, as connected with health.—The circulation of the blood between the interior and the surface of the body, in the equilibrium which is requisite for the preservation of health, is readily maintained in boyhood by the restless activity which springs from the ardour of mind, buoyancy of spirits, and determination of enterprise, peculiar to that period of life. The extrication of animal heat also being in proportion to the vigour of the circulation, and the frequency of this, as indicated by the pulse in the natural state, being in the boy and the adult nearly as 9 is to 8 in the erect posture, and 8 is to 7½ in the horizontal—the clothing of a healthy boy is less requisite for preserving the due warmth of the body, than at any other period of life: and, if the climate of Great Britain were less variable in its temperature, little care would be required in boyhood to preserve health by dress. The ever-changing sky, however, connected with our insular situation—besides the natural delicacy of constitution which many men receive at birth, and the artificial state of society in which we live, render an attention to dress essential, even in that stage of our existence in which the greatest portion of bodily vigour may naturally be expected.

The most important object of dress, in both sexes, in a rude state of society, is to defend the body against the inclemency of the weather. As men advance in civilization, that which was at first a mere covering of the person, becomes also a medium for the display of taste; and the form and fashion of our clothes in boyhood are determined by our parents, often more with a view to the gratification of their ideas of elegance and grace, than for utility. In early life, the exuberance of our animal spirits, and the carelessness of our nature, would naturally make us perfectly indifferent either to the quality or the condition of our attire—but, as we rapidly catch the infection of folly, it is not uncommon to see boys of ten and twelve years of age consummate coxcombs in dress, resembling, in miniature, the most fashionable of those whose lives are spent in exhibiting themselves as peripatetic blocks to display the productions of tailors, hatters, and bootmakers. Could this gratification be always effected without calling into action that something which, more than negligence, discomposes the structure and impedes the vigour of the youthful frame, it would be of little moment whether good taste, caprice, or fashion, directed the choice: but health is too often sacrificed to taste and fashion; and it is therefore necessary to point out those circumstances connected with dress which ought to be considered in the clothing of boys.

Whatever has a tendency to check the growth of the body, or to impede the free exercise of the limbs, is injurious in boyhood. Independent, therefore, of the bad moral influence of too studied an attention to dress on the youthful mind, nothing can be more injurious to health than the tight jackets buttoned up to the throat, the well-fitted boots, and the stiff stocks, which characterize many of the little, beardless fops of the present day. The poor boys walk as if they were trussed for

the spit, unable to look down, or to turn their heads, and capable of using their arms only to dangle a little cane, or to draw a handkerchief from a side-pocket. The consequence of this preposterous mode of dressing boys, is diminutive manhood, deformity of person, and a constitution either already imbued with disease, or highly susceptible of its impression. Let us see the effect of an opposite plan. If the clothes of a boy be sufficiently loose to admit the unrestrained action of the muscles and the joints, the growth of the body is not impeded; the chest, therefore, expands, the limbs are filled up, the shoulders increase in breadth, the stature rises, and the entire frame, acquiring symmetry and strength in all its parts, is rendered capable, not only of every manly function, but of the most powerful exertion, both scornful labour and remaining unsubdued by fatigue. It requires little judgment to determine, which of these modes of dressing a boy is best adapted to secure that true beauty of person and gracefulness of gesture, in adult age, which constitute, as far as relates to form, the perfection of the male species. No part of the modern dress of boys is more absurd, than the stiff stock or neckcloth; it is not only injurious, by pressing upon the jugular veins, and impeding the free egress of the blood from the head; but at this period of life, by constantly pressing upon the numerous and complex muscles of the neck, it prevents their growth, even produces a wasting of them, and, consequently, unfits them for those varied actions which nature undoubtedly intended them to perform. Indeed it would be a great improvement were this part of dress altogether discarded; for, even in manhood, nothing is less tasteful than the envelopment of the neck—a very handsome feature in the human bust—in several folds of muslin, or in the armature of three or four inches of a black stock, stiffened with hogs' bristles, leather, or buckram. As cramping the body, also, and pressing upon the pectoral muscles, the great levers of the arms, I must condemn the use of braces for boys: the whole dress should hang from the shoulders; but it should not press upon any part of the body. With regard to the material for dressing boys, if we regarded utility only, it should be such as would admit of friction and stretching, without being easily torn or destroyed; but, as my remarks are intended to refer only to the connexion of dress with health, I have merely to mention this general principle as necessary in guiding the selection of the material for the dress of boys, that it should be of a light and spongy nature. The object of this is to preserve, as much as possible, the equable temperature of the surface; and, on the same principle, loose clothing, which I have already stated to be necessary for facility of movement, is preferable to tight clothing, owing to the air which is involved in it, and interposed betwixt it and the skin, being a bad conductor of heat, and, consequently, carrying off less of the animal heat from the surface than is conveyed away when the clothes are applied close to the body. The greater vascularity and irritability of the skin in boyhood than in adult age render perspiration easily excited and very copious in boys; and much care, therefore, is requisite to make the clothing of such materials as will readily absorb the fluid exudations of the skin, and prevent the perspiration from being suddenly checked. Some may think that these fears of the dangerous effects of checked perspiration are visionary,

as relating to boyhood; and, besides, many instances of boys, who, while perspiring freely, have thrown off their clothes, and taken other means of checking troublesome perspiration, with impunity, those who advocate the hardening system may cite the old story of the Roman youths, who, whilst covered with sweat and dust, and hot from the violent exercises of the Campus Martius, plunged into the Tiber. Experience has, however, explained these circumstances, without setting aside the propriety of caution, when the body is perspiring freely, even at this period of life. Perhaps the best materials for shirts and under-clothing for boys are calico in summer and flannel in winter, because both these substances are well adapted for absorbing perspiration. I have remarked, in a former Essay, the impropriety of covering the head in infancy; and I am also inclined to think, that the hat, as used in this country, is both too heavy and too warm for boys. Nature has provided a natural covering for the head in the hair, and, therefore, any additional protection may be regarded rather as ornamental than essential; an intention which the modern hat certainly does not fulfil. To shade the face from the sun is scarcely requisite in our climate, except in the very height of summer; and although it may be necessary to guard the hair from damp and rain, yet caps of much lighter materials, and of a more elegant and becoming form, might be advantageously substituted for the hat. Were I required to give an example of the healthfulness of keeping the head uncovered in the open air in youth, I need only point to the boys of Christ's Church Hospital as affording the most satisfactory proof. Upon the whole, as far as concerns dress, the health of boys is best preserved;

1. By the clothing being loose, ample in all its parts, free from pressure, and as devoid of ligatures or bindings as possible.

2. By the material of which the clothes are made being of a light, spongy texture, fitted to retain air in its substance, and absorb perspiration; and,

3. By the covering of the head being light, and adapted to permit the perspiration of the head to be freely exhaled.

II. Dress in young Girls, as connected with health.—The same general principles which should regulate the dress of boys are applicable to that of girls; but there are, besides, circumstances peculiar to the sex which require a distinct management. The greater delicacy of the female frame would lead to the rational inference that the surface of the body requires to be more protected from atmospheric alterations, and kept warmer in girls than in boys. The opposite custom, however, prevails; and while boys are clad in warm woollen vestments, which cover every part of the trunk, the shoulders, chest, and arms of girls are left exposed, and even the part of the body which is covered can scarcely be said to be kept warm, from the very nature of the apparel which fashion dictates to be proper for females. But as one of the felicities of life arises from the contemplation of beauty, and as the perfection of this is to be found in the female form, it would be absurd to think of covering our fair countrywomen like the inmates of the Zenana, who are carefully shrouded by their vestments when travelling, lest they should happen to fall under any other eye than that of a husband or a father. It is owing to this contrariety to the demands of nature, that so many of this loveliest part of creation fall victims to consumption in the morning of life. If the plea-

sure, therefore, which we enjoy from the beauty displayed in the female form requires that parts of it be left exposed to the eye, let us at least secure it in health and vigour, until it attain that perfection which is its attractive essence, and by which only it can fascinate. The propriety of elegance in the fashion of female attire, and of delicacy and lightness in the texture of the material of which it is composed, I am willing to admit; but while the outer garments are gauze or lace, the surface of the body should be cased in flannel or in calico, according to the severity of the season, and the dresses so constructed as to cover the chest completely. But it is the form of the modern female attire, rather than its texture, which proves so injurious to the growing girl; for, as the irritability of the frame is great at that period, every thing which can impede its functions produces a tendency to disease; and, in conjunction with exposure of the surface to cold and atmospherical variations, symptoms of glandular obstructions too often make their appearance, the assimilation of the food is incomplete, and enlargements of the joints occur, which generally, as the girl advances in growth, terminate in distortion of the spine. To prevent this evil, which is generally regarded as the consequence rather of natural delicacy of constitution than of mismanagement, various contrivances have been produced at different periods: of these, the most ancient is the stays, or stiff bodice, which is, nevertheless, a most frequent cause of distortion among girls. I am aware that it is almost hopeless to preach this doctrine to those mothers who attend more to model the figure than to develop the intellectual faculties of their daughters, and in whose eyes the hour-glass shape, or some other equally preposterous, the transitory creation of fashion, is the perfection of the female form. To those, however, who more rationally regard beauty of face and symmetrical elegance of person, desirable only when heightened by the glow and vigour of health, I need only mention, that the present fashion of stays, by pressing upon the liver, the stomach, and other organs of digestion, obstructs their natural functions from being properly executed; and, although the chest appears to be expanded and free, yet the pressure below, by impeding the due descent of the diaphragm, interferes greatly with the function of respiration, on the proper performance of which the preservation of health almost wholly depends. If, for example, the blood, which is the nutritious principle for building up the fabric and supplying the natural waste of the frame, be not properly re-vivified by exposure to the action of the air in the lungs, the heart soon loses its power for propelling it with sufficient energy through the blood vessels; these become enfeebled, are incapable of maintaining duly the vital fluid in its current, until it reach the extreme capillaries and the secreting organs, which being improperly supplied with the pabulum of their productions, the assimilation must be defeated, and even if diseases do not supervene, the body falls into a state of direct debility. It is a very frequent remark, that whilst we find one crooked boy, there are twenty deformed girls. I will not deny that this is partly to be attributed to the greater freedom in exercise permitted to boys, and to their exemption from many restraints imposed upon girls; but it is also partly attributable to those errors in dress on which I am remarking, and which are erroneously supposed to improve the elegance of the female form.

It is, indeed, a singular anomaly, that amidst

the modern improvements in female education, and the elevation of mind and greater correctness of judgment which have consequently resulted, English women should continue to yield up their minds in matters of taste to be enslaved by the conceits of the ignorant and presumptuous, and allow themselves to be beguiled into the belief that the monstrous forms in which these ministers of fashion occasionally disguise the most perfect of the labours of the Divinity, are elegant or attractive. The writer of these Essays has pointed out the injurious effects of compression of the body by dress upon growing girls, which his daily observation and experience have displayed and confirmed; but, independent of this, he ventures to assert, in the face of all the most approved modellers of figure, that he can instance females who have never worn a corset, nor ever been laced in the armour of the stays, who, for symmetry of form, elegance of attitude, and ease and gracefulness of gesture, far surpass all those who have ever been tortured into shape by the caprice of fashion. And, after all, whatever may be the judgment of the arbiters of taste, health, it cannot be denied, is the most important consideration. It is this alone which diffuses a charm over beauty, enlarges the sphere of utility, and enhances the felicities of life.

April 28, 1827.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

On Thursday, the annual meeting of this Society (of which we shall give a more detailed account in our next) took place, at its chambers in Parliament Street, the Bishop of Salisbury, President, in the chair. After the preliminary business, his lordship read an address to an auditory of from forty to fifty individuals, mostly men eminent for learning and talents. The gold medals adjudged this year by the Council were then delivered. Mr. Lockhart received that presented to Sir Walter Scott, which the President delivered to him with a suitable address. The Officers and Council for the ensuing year were next ballotted for; and thanks being voted to the chair, the meeting dissolved. The following is the list; those names marked in italics are newly elected, the others re-elected.

President.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury.

Vice-Presidents.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon.
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The Right Hon. Lord Bexley.
The Right Hon. Charles Yorke.
The Hon. George Agar Ellis.
Sir James Mackintosh.
The Venerable Archdeacon Nares.
The Rev. G. Richards, D.D.

Council.
The Rev. H. H. Baber (Librarian).
The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore.
Richard Blomfield, Esq.
John Calley, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Cattermole (Secretary).
The Right Hon. the Earl of Clare.
The Right Hon. C. Grant.
W. R. Hamilton, Esq.
Prince Hoare, Esq.
William Jacob, Esq.
William Jerdan, Esq.
A. E. Impey, Esq. (Treasurer).
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Landaff.
William Martin Lusk, Esq.
Lewis Hayes Pettit, Esq.
W. Sotheby, Esq.

Officers, &c.
Treasurer.—Archibald Elliot Impey, Esq.
Auditors.—R. Bradstreet, Esq. and W. Tooke, Esq.
Librarian.—The Rev. Henry Harvey Baber.
Secretary.—The Rev. Richard Cattermole.
Foreign Secretary.—The Rev. Henry A. De la Motte.
Accountant and Collector.—Mr. Thomas Paul.

FINE ARTS.

WATER COLOURS EXHIBITION.

WE briefly noticed this Exhibition in our last; and, admirable as it is, we shall not deem it requisite to go much at length into its composition. There is more of a general resemblance, from season to season, in collections of this class, than in those of other descriptions of art. There may be the same excellence, but there is less variety. Looking over the present catalogue of leading contributors, we observe Barrett and Fielding as various and natural as heretofore in local scenes and landscape; Dewint and Cox as beautiful in small pieces of nature; Crissall as busy in trying to give classic elevation to Scotch and Welch peasants; Gastineau, J. Varley, Harding, Nesfield, and W. Turner, as faithful in their delineations of water, wood, rock, and all the aspects of the country; Stephenoff as rich in colour and fine in grouping; Richter and Wright as dramatic and humorous; Nash, Mackenzie, Wild, Pugin, as perfect in interiors and church architecture; Hills, with whom we may associate Lewis, as interesting in animal portraiture; Robson as sublime in mountain and lake; and Prout as true in ancient buildings and Cannelotti-like combinations. There are others, too, whose names we ought to mention, as giving rather peculiar features to the Exhibition. Mrs. Hall-dimand has shewn a noble pattern of encouragement to our native school, by commissioning nearly the whole body of distinguished painters to execute each a work for her Album. Twenty-seven of these productions adorn a screen in the room, and do great credit both to the liberality of their fair possessor and to the character of those by whose pencils they have been created. Mr. W. Havell, after a long absence from England, also varies this Exhibition by some pleasing oriental pictures; and a young artist, Mr. W. Hunt, makes a striking figure in consequence of the extraordinary rise he has achieved in his profession, and the particular merit of several of his performances. Some of our fair country-women, too, deserve a compliment.—Mrs. Fielding, Miss Barret, Miss Byrne, Miss Scott, have done many sweet things; and when we have added the names of the associate exhibitors, Austin, Byrne, Cotman, Essex, Finch, Jackson, Moore, G. Pyne, Scott, Whitchelo, and Walker, we have enumerated the entire body whose labours so charmingly adorn these walls.

No. 109. *A Pilot Boat going off to a Vessel in a hard Gale*—C. Fielding—attracted our eye as one of the finest productions of its class in this or any former Exhibition.

No. 165. *Paper Lantern*—a Sketch—by W. Hunt—is an admirable Rembrandtish touch, and very curious as a water-colour drawing. His *Irish Labourer* (No. 181) also does him infinite credit.

Nos. 204, 215. *Views in Argyleshire*—by G. F. Robson—are in his grandest and most effective style: more need not be said of them.

No. 35. *Peel Castle, Isle of Man*—H. Gastineau—is, in our opinion, and as far as we recollect, the best thing he ever painted; but at present we have no further room for comment.

SUFFOLK STREET EXHIBITION.

No. 319. *The Fisherman's Funeral*. A. Morton.—There is much of talent in this performance, and some individual characters well delineated; but, as a whole, it presents far too complicated a scene for that repose which is essential in every composition of art. Whatever may be the subject, some attention to the keeping and breadth must be observed, or the eye will

wander over the surface as over the pattern of a carpet or colours of a kaliediscope. The scene and characters, as described by Sir Walter Scott, are so ably drawn, that it may be called a bold attempt to portray them on canvas; and we think there has been, in the present instance, a distinct failure in the personation of Oldbuck. His emotion has nothing of the superior order; nor is his costume that described in the Antiquary: it is feeble throughout.

No. 386. *The Well-stored Kitchen*. G. Lance.—It would have been well if the consummate skill and labour which the artist has bestowed on the stores of his kitchen had not been interfered with by the introduction of figures into this picture. They seldom mix well; and it required the united talents of Rubens and Snyders to make them assimilate. In the present instance they do not appear to belong to the subject. The woman and the goose, and the boy playing with the cat, would have afforded another. Animals certainly agree better with still life; and we have had occasion to notice Mr. Lance's picture of *Mischief*, in the British Gallery; where the monkey is introduced, and may serve to illustrate what we have advanced.

No. 58. *Mignard, the Artist, shewing to Ninon de l'Enclos the First Sitting of her Portrait*. J. Cawse.—We have no hesitation in saying that Mignard, or any other painter, was wrong in shewing a first sitting. We have known numerous instances in which it has been prejudicial to the performance, and fatal to the artist. Of the picture under notice, it has afforded Mr. Cawse an opportunity of shewing his talents in a very able composition, set off by the elegant and appropriate costume of the period. If the subject has no distinguished character, or involves nothing remarkable in the circumstances of such an incident, it may be urged by way of precedent, that very few of the highly admired pictures of Terburgh, Metz, and others of the Flemish school, have claims to more than what is displayed in the technical skill of these masters.

No. 263. *Work Settled*. L. Cosse.—We do meet with odd titles to pictures, and this is one of them. We think the performance, however, entitled to a better place; it is a clever piece, and, in proportion to its low tone, should have more light. The mode of settling work, as exhibited by the artist, though well enough known to a certain class—that of drinking out the profits of their day's labour—is not generally within the tact of the higher circles. It is, however, equally admissible, as a parlour ornament, with the bores of Janstein and Ostade, as far as the *sentiment* goes, though with less of vulgarity.

No. 379. *Verona*. W. H. Harriot.—To the character of Canaletti's subjects the artist has given his own style and colouring, which is mellow, rich, and harmonious; and his choice of this view comes recommended by its association with the scenes of our immortal bard. From the number of pictures painted from this play of Shakespeare, it may be gathered how well its characters are adapted for the pencil.

The room appropriated in this Exhibition to the miniatures, drawings, and prints, contains the same proportion of variety and well-selected art as the rest of the gallery. The cluster of miniatures has so many claims to notice, that we fear our limits will not allow of detail; most, as usual, are portraits; some copies, of excellent character; and among the chief of these gems of art we find the pencils

of our female aspirants most prominent. Of those whose performances appear to take the lead, we find the works of Mrs. J. Robertson, Miss Ross, and Miss E. E. Kenrick.

The drawings offer a fair sample in the departments of subjects, landscapes, and still life. No. 676. *The Money Digger making his Will*, by A. Henning, is a whimsical and well-designed scene. No. 697. *A Welsh Market Girl*—E. Hastings—is a very pleasing drawing; though a little too sentimental for a peasant even of the first order. No. 743. *Girl Feeding Chickens*, by J. Holmes, is very clever; and there are some able drawings of subjects, by J. E. Atkinson.

The landscape department exhibits drawings by T. M. Richardson that would do credit to the pencils of some of our most admired artists in water colours. Mr. Glover also sustains his usual character of excellence in this department of art, but does not present us with any new feature in his style or colouring.

Many, indeed most, of the engraved prints have come under our notice before; some very recently. Among those that particularly claim our attention, both for its character as a composition, and its excellence as an engraving, is a "Composition (No. 793) from Scenery at Tivoli, after Turner, R.A." engraved in the line manner by E. Goodall. It shews at once the great advantage which the finished line, prepared by the rich diversity of etching, gives to subjects of this class, and reminds us of the elegant compositions of Claude and Wilson, from the burin of Woollet, Vivarez, and Brown.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT FUND. On Tuesday, Lord Farnborough presided at the Anniversary Dinner of this Association, in the Freemasons' Hall, where Mr. Cuff, as usual, provided sumptuously for the entertainment of his guests; and Broadhurst conducted the musical part of the treat with his accustomed talent. Earl Gower, Lord Grantham, Sir A. Hume, the President and about a dozen members of the Royal Academy, and other gentlemen of note in the arts, supported the chair on the occasion. In proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Fund," Lord Farnborough paid an eloquent tribute to the patronage bestowed upon the fine arts by his late Majesty, and warmly panegyricized the munificence and taste of George IV. in the same glorious line,—thus reflecting honour on the royal station, and advancing the country in refinement and prosperity. We regret that in the place where we took our seat we could not distinctly hear this address, nor other speeches and observations which followed: all we can therefore state is, that up to the early hour when we left the room, the chairman's health was drank with great applause—a large subscription (above £600) was announced—and Sir T. Lawrence very happily attributed this gratifying result, as well as the numerous attendance of Royal Academicians, &c., to the presence of an individual so highly distinguished for his love of the fine arts as the noble chairman. We were pleased to observe that another most eminent friend to native talent was not forgotten: among the toasts was, "Health to Lord de Tabley."

SCULPTURE.

An Exhibition of Sculpture at present open in Regent Street, reflects so much honour on the English School, in the person of Mr. Sievier, that we hasten to mention it to our readers. A grand Crucifixion, calculated to inspire the deepest feelings of sorrow and devotion, is cer-

tainly one of the highest efforts in Sculpture ever produced in this country. It would be a sublime and touching object for some high altar. There are other fine works, but we must reserve our notice of them for another occasion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DI TANTI PALPITI.

DEAREST, dry that tearful eye—
Dearest, check that mournful sigh;
Let not hope thy bosom fly,
Nor sorrow longer move thee:
For by that pale cheek I swear—
By those eyes of beauty rare—
By the pure soul shining there—
I'll never cease to love thee.

Dearest, dry that tearful eye, &c.

Flowers may cease to bloom in spring,
Birds of sweetest note to sing,
Storms be borne on Zephyr's wing;
But none shall reign above thee
In this breast, to which thou'rt dear
As to misery Pity's tear—
As to Heaven a heart sincere,—
And still I'll fondly love thee.

Dearest, dry that tearful eye, &c.

Ever be thy mind in peace—
Ever may thy joys increase;
Love shall make thy anguish cease,
And every hour shall prove thee
Still more dear than in the past—
No gloom thy bliss shall overcast—
And, by my hopes of heaven at last,
I'll ever warmly love thee.

Dearest, dry that tearful eye, &c.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROWLANDSON.

THIS well-known and admired artist was born in the Old Jewry, July 1756; his father, then living there, was a commercialist of great respectability. His mother's great-great-grandfather was Lord Mayor of London, and dying during his mayoralty in 1689, was succeeded in the office by Sir Thomas Pilkington.

Thomas Rowlandson was educated at the school of Dr. Barvis in Soho Square, at that time, and subsequently, an academy of some celebrity. Richard Burke, son of the late Edmund Burke, M.P., was his schoolfellow. Mr. Holman, the celebrated tragedian, was also educated there. The academy was then kept by Dr. Barrow.

At a very early period of his childhood, Rowlandson gave presage of his future talent; and he drew humorous characters of his master and many of his scholars before he was ten years old. The margins of his school books were covered with these his handy works.

In his sixteenth year he was sent to Paris, and was entered a student in one of the drawing academies there, where he made rapid advances in the study of the human figure; and during his residence, which was nearly two years, he occasionally indulged that satirical talent, in portraying the characteristics of that fantastic people—whose *outré* habits, perhaps, scarcely demanded the exaggerations of caricature.

On his return to London, he resumed his studies at the Royal Academy, then held in some apartments at old Somerset House. He had been admitted on the list of students before his visit to Paris.

The celebrated Mr. John Bannister, who had evinced an equal predilection for the graphic art, was at this time a fellow-student; and it was here that that friendship commenced between them which continued through life.

The elder Rowlandson, who was of a speculative turn, lost considerable sums in experimenting upon various branches of manufactures, which were tried on too large a scale for his means; hence, his affairs became embarrassed, and his son, before he had attained his manhood, was obliged to support himself.

He, however, derived that assistance from an aunt which his father's reverse of fortune had withheld. This lady—who was a Mademoiselle Chastelier, married Thomas Rowlandson, his uncle—amply supplied him with money; and to this indulgence, perhaps, may be traced those careless habits which attended his early career, and for which he was remarkable through life. At her decease, she left him seven thousand pounds, much plate, trinkets, and other valuable property. He then indulged his predilection for a joyous life, and mixed himself with the gayest of the gay. Whilst at Paris, being of a social spirit, he sought the company of dashing young men; and, among other evils, imbibed a love for play. He was known in London at many of the fashionable gaming houses, alternately won and lost without emotion, till at length he was minus several thousand pounds. He thus dissipated the amount of more than one valuable legacy. It was said to his honour, however, that he always played with the feelings of a gentleman, and his word passed current, even when with an empty purse. He has assured the writer of this hasty memoir, who knew him for more than forty years, that he had frequently played throughout a night and the next day; and that once, such was his infatuation for the dice, he continued at the gaming table nearly thirty-six hours, with the intervention only of the time for refreshment, which was supplied by a cold collation.

This uncontrollable passion for gaming, strange to say, subverted not his principles. He was scrupulously upright in all his pecuniary transactions, and ever avoided getting into debt. He has been known, after having lost all he possessed, to return home to his professional studies, sit down coolly to fabricate a series of new designs, and to exclaim, with stoical philosophy, "I have played the fool; but (holding up his pencils) here is my resource."

It is not generally known, that, however coarse and slight may be the generality of his humorous and political etchings, many of which were the careless effusions of a few hours, his early works were wrought with care; and his studies from the human figure, at the Royal Academy, were scarcely inferior to those of the justly admired Mortimer.

From the versatility of his talent, the fecundity of his imagination, the grace and elegance with which he could design his groups, added to the almost miraculous despatch with which he supplied his patrons with compositions upon every subject, it has been the theme of regret amongst his friends that he was not more careful of his reputation. Had he pursued the course of art steadily, he might have become one of the greatest historical painters of the age. His style, which was purely his own, was most original. He drew a bold outline with the reed-pen, in a tint composed of vermilion and Indian-ink, washed in the general effect in *chiaro scuro*, and tinted the whole with the proper colours. This manner, though slight, in many instances was most effective; and it is known, on indubitable authority, that the late Sir Joshua Reynolds and his successor to the chair of the Royal Academy have each declared, that some of his drawings would have

done honour to Rubens, or any of the greatest masters of design of the old schools.

For many years, for he was too idle to seek new employment, his kind friend, and, it may justly be added, his best adviser, Mr. Ackermann, supplied him with ample subject for the exercise of his talent. The many works which his pencil illustrated are existing evidence of this. Many successions of plates for new editions of those popular volumes, *Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque*, *The Dance of Death*, *The Dance of Life*, and other well-known productions of the versatile pen of the late ingenious Mr. Coomb, will hereafter be regarded as mementos of his graphic humour.

It should be repeated, that his reputation has not been justly appreciated. In a vast collection of his drawings in the possession of Mr. Ackermann, and which have often been seen with admiration and delight by the many professional artists and amateurs who frequented Mr. Ackermann's conversazioni, at his library at the old house, in the Strand, it cannot be forgotten that some are inimitable. No artist of the past or present school, perhaps, ever expressed so much as Rowlandson, with so little effort, or with so small and evident an appearance of the absence of labour. The original drawings for the *Dance of Death*, and those for the illustrations of the writings of Mr. Coomb, part of this collection, were sufficient to establish his graphic fame. Should these at any future period be consigned to the hammer, such a display of genius, in the exercise of the inventive faculty, must surprise all admirers of the art of design.

The remains of this lamented artist will be followed to the grave by the two friends of his youth, Mr. Bannister and Mr. Angelo, sen., and by his constant friend and liberal employer, Mr. Ackermann, on the morning of this day.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

(From recent Continental, chiefly German, Periodicals.)

Hereditary Heroism.—Christina, Queen of Sweden, the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, regretted nothing so much as never having been able to witness a good battle. This warlike fire burned in the princess from her earliest youth; and they still shew at Stockholm a small cannon, with which Christina, when a mere girl, amused herself by firing at little animals.

The Six Kings.—The famous navigator and professor, Reinhold Forster,* when being presented to Frederick the Great of Prussia, on the occasion of his receiving the professorship, at the University of Halle, exclaimed, "I have already spoken to five kings, three savage, and two tame ones; but such a one as your Majesty I never saw before!" Some time after, the king said to one of his ministers, "that Forster may be a very learned man, but he is a great bear (*ein ersgrober kerk*)."

From all public accounts, it would appear that the Emperor of Russia is resolved to emulate the Kings of England, Prussia, and Bavaria, in the encouragement and promotion of the arts and sciences. One of the latest instances of his munificence, is a donation of 16,000 rubles to Professors Engelhard and Ledebur, of the University of Dorpat, for the expense of mineralogical and botanical travels into the interior of Russia.

This intelligence will be more to the taste of the liberal-minded than the following:—The introduction of Brockhaus's well-known Encyclopædia into Russia has been again strictly prohibited. The Austrians are not quite so

unfortunate as to be entirely debarred from that excellent work, for they are allowed to read all the volumes except the ninth, which, as it contains the life of the student Sand, the assassin of Kotzebue, is forbidden to cross the Austrian frontier.

Catalani.—A Leipzig journal, of last month, reports, that Catalani, after having given two concerts at Magdeburg, would make a journey to the north, and visit Leipzig on her return. Being no longer in Germany a *rara avis*, but a regular bird of passage, this once unequalled singer creates, as it seems by the newspapers, but little sensation among the people, who not long ago ran wild to hear her.

Mara.—This German Catalani,* as she has been called, has issued from Reval, in Russia, the following proclamation:—"Having read several biographies of me, which do not at all please me, I intend myself to publish an account of my life, containing a true, simple, and entirely inartificial narration of my artistic career, by which I wish to live in the remembrance of those whose sympathy is dear to me."

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

THE concert of the Philharmonic on Monday last was distinguished by novelty and talent. The orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Loder and Mr. Potter, left, as usual, little room either for praise or censure. The pieces that fell to its share were Haydn's symphony, No. 1.—Beethoven's, No. 7, a MS. overture by Mr. Goss, and Weber's jubilee overture. Passing over what has been heard so often before, we feel it our duty to congratulate Mr. Goss on his new overture, and on the applause he obtained by its first performance. The fund of original ideas, which some hearers fancied they discovered in the composition, did not strike us; but there is a certain character kept up throughout the whole, which proves that it was not merely *compiled*; and by it, Mr. Goss, a pupil of Mr. Attwood, and still a young man, has certainly raised considerable expectations. Mayseider's violin concerto, by Mr. Kiese-wetter, and Mr. Moscheles's pianoforte concerto, played by himself, were executed in a masterly manner, and attracted the highest attention. The vocal pieces, owing to the exertions of Mde. Caradori, Mr. Begrez, and particularly of Galli, also went off exceedingly well; and a vocal quartetto of a young Spanish composer, Gomis, on whom we learn that great hopes are founded, gave much satisfaction. He seems to imitate Rossini.

THE MELODISTS.

AN admirable Concert (their first) was given by the Society on Thursday evening at Willis's Rooms, which were crowded on the occasion. From eight o'clock to near midnight, the company were charmed with performances by the foremost vocal talents in the profession, and the treat was diversified by some delightful instrumental pieces.

VARIETIES.

Pictorial Curiosity.—Picture of an Ancient Garden. A painting, seven feet six inches by four feet eight inches, by Schrecht, dated 1696, of the House and Gardens of Wollaton Hall, as they appeared in the time of King William, is now to be seen at Waud's, Noel Street. The

* She was born at Cassel.

architecture of the house, which was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is reckoned the chef d'œuvre of Thorpe, who was also the architect of Holland House, and Burleigh: the gardens are extensive, and laid out in the Italian style, with terraces, statues, fountains, urns, orange trees in boxes, and, what is remarkable, an orangery with a glass roof, which must have been one of the first of that description erected in England. The designers of this structure, and probably also of a part of the gardens, were probably London and Wise, the great nurserymen and garden architects of the day. In the foreground is a coach and six, with some figures on horseback, admirably painted; and in the distance, the woods of Newstead Abbey, the seat of the Byron family. As a painting, this picture is of no great value; but as a portrait of an ancient garden it is perhaps unique.

Imperator.—The learned have been divided on the exact meaning of the Latin word Imperator, from which we have derived Emperor, some asserting it merely implied conqueror, and cite that Cicero was saluted Imperator, on his return from his proconsulate. Others affirm it to be only a title of sovereignty. Both are right in their affirmation, and wrong in their negation. Imperator had both those meanings, as is evident from the inscription on a medal struck during the reign of Augustus—IMP. CÆSAR. DIVI. X. AUGUSTUS IMP. XX.—Its precise meaning may always be ascertained by its position in the phrase. When it means sovereignty, it precedes all names and titles; or, in other words, begins the phrase: when, on the contrary, it designates victories obtained, it is placed after the name, and generally after every other title, as in the instance above cited.

The Louvre.—It is a common opinion that Louis XIV. burnt all the bills relative to the building of the palace of Versailles. This is erroneous, as far as regards the architecture. M. de Clarcq gives us, in a note from Mansard, the money expended on the Louvre from 1664 to 1679, amounting to 10,608,969 francs, or about 800,000 sterling of the present day; and for Versailles, from 1664 to 1690, 81,151,414 francs, or about 6,300,000. At the present day. Amongst the items, we find that the machine of Marly cost, without the pipes or aqueducts, nearly 280,000. For plate, pictures, cabinet of medals, &c. not comprised in the above, upwards of 500,000.

Flattening of the Earth.—In the various scientific expeditions which have been undertaken both by England and by France during the peace, the invariable pendulum has been employed to resolve certain doubtful problems respecting the flattening of the earth. Various navigators had remarked that in certain localities the oscillations of the pendulum did not exactly coincide with its oscillations in other localities under the same parallel. Was this to be attributed to some local influence not sufficiently ascertained, or was it to be supposed that the curve of the meridians or parallels of the earth was not regular? Captain Duperrey, of the Coquille, has lately read a paper to the French Institute, in which he states that the fact of the existence of these anomalies is undeniable. At the Isle of France he found that the pendulum made daily thirteen or fourteen more oscillations than it ought according to theory; at the Isle of Ascension five or six; and at some other places the oscillations were fewer than calculation justified. Captain Duperrey concurs with Captain Sabine in attributing this phenomenon to the want of homogeneity in the earth, considered as a mass; or perhaps even to the simple variations of density in the superficial strata. What confirms this hypothesis is, that both these observers have remarked that the acceleration of the pendulum generally takes place on volcanic, and its retardation on sandy and argillaceous ground.—It appears to be proved that the flattening of the earth is the same in both the southern and northern hemispheres.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1827.

April.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 19	From 40. to 53.	29.66 to 29.58
Friday . . . 20	31.5 to 53.	29.55 to 29.50
Saturday . . . 21	31 to 50.	29.46 to 29.47
Sunday . . . 22	29. to 47.	29.55 to 29.63
Monday . . . 23	25. to 43.	29.60 to 29.55
Tuesday . . . 24	26. to 45.	29.44 to 29.50
Wednesday 25	31. to 52.	29.60 to 29.80

Wind variable. Prevailing wind N.W.

Except the 25th, generally cloudy and raining: a little snow on the 24th, and a little hail on the 24th and 25th.

The remarkably cold nights, for the season, have much checked vegetation.

Rain fallen 3.2 of an inch.

Edinburgh. CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude 51° 37' 33" N.

Longitude 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Authentic Details of the Valdeses, 8vo. 12s. bds.—Bishop Gleig's Directions for the Study of Theology, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Crowe on English Verification, 12mo. 8s. 6d. bds.—Bismark's Tactics of Cavalry, by Johnson, 12mo. 5s. bds.—The Prairie, 3 vols. 12mo. 14. 4s. bds.—Knight's Family Prayers, new edition, enlarged, 18mo. 1s. 6d. bds.—Murphy's Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second, 4to. 2s. 2s. sewed; proofs, 3s. 3s. sewed.—Dyer's Academic Union, 8vo. 7s. bds.—The Old Volume, 3d Series, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Willement's Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, &c. post 4to. 11. 5s. bds.; royal 4to. 11. 18s. bds.—Ellis's Historical Letters, 2d Series, 4 vols. crown 8vo. 2l. 8s. bds.—Crosman's Sermons, 8vo. 8s. bds.—Thackeray's Rev. F. Life of the Earl of Chatham, 2 vols. 4to. 3. 12s. bds.—Karmath, an Arabian Tale, 12mo. 8s. bds.—The Adventures of Naufagus, 8vo. 8s. bds.—Ram on the Law of Wills, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Disipation, 4 vols. 12mo. 14. 4s. bds.—German Fairy Tales, illustrated by Cruikshank, 12mo. 4s. bds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Correspondent writing in the Hampshire militia, to the Editor of the North British, Esq., that he is stated as having belonged to the Hampshire militia—though your informant does not agree as to the rank he held—I take the liberty of giving you the following information on the subject. He joined the South Hampshire militia the 29th of May, 1789, as Captain; the 29th of November, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel; and from the 15th of October, 1806, to the date of his resignation, the 15th of October, 1806, he was Colonel. It is a curious coincidence, that Gibbon, the Roman Historian, had been his predecessor in the same corps: Colonel Sir Richard Worsley was his immediate predecessor.

We cannot find room for A. M. M. Glasgow.

Louisa is sufficiently natural, but not sufficiently poetical for us.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

✽ We are called upon by the multitude of things of that nature sent us for admission among our literary news, to state that Advertisements cannot be inserted, either disguised or undisguisedly.

Dr. Gordon Smith's work on Toxicology is announced as being nearly ready for publication.

Pathological and Practical Observations on Spinal Complaints, &c. and an Inquiry into the Origin and Cure of Distorted Limbs, by Dr. Edward Harrison, is in the press.

A Translation of some of the most popular Fairy Tales from the German, is in the press; illustrated by Cruikshank.

Mr. Horace Smith has a new Novel in the press, to be entitled, Reuben Apsley. The scene is laid in England, during the short reign of James the Second, some of the most remarkable events of which are, we understand, embodied in the story: such, for example, as the disastrous rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, the sanguinary Western Assize under Judge Jeffreys, and the triumphant landing of the Prince of Orange. The most prominent of the historical characters is Judge Jeffreys.

A volume of prose fictions, entitled, Tales of all Nations, is announced for early publication; comprising: 1. Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds. 2. The Heir Presumptive. 3. The Bride of Winter. 4. The Abbey of Leach. 5. The Last Heir of Elkenkerrin. 6. The Ring. 7. Hans Delpenstein. 8. The Bride of Glenony. 9. Lord Eustace d'Ambretcourt. 10. The Numidians. Among the contributors of these stories, are the following well-known writers: viz. the Author of London in the Old Time; the author of *Manus Vau's* Autobiography; Mr. Alaric Watts; Mrs. Charles Gore; the Authors of the Odd Volume; Mr. Emerson, Author of *Greece*, &c. &c.

In the press, and will be published in May, **A SUPPLEMENT to HOWELL and STEWART'S CATALOGUE OF ORIENTAL and BIBLICAL LITERATURE**, including a Collection of Eastern Manuscripts.

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Reddere que ferrum valet, exors ipsa secundi.

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THE YOUTH and MANHOOD of

CYRIL THORNTON.

"Have I not heard great ordnance in the field,

And Heaven's artillery thunder in the skies;

Have I not, in a pitched battle, heard

Long 'arums, neighing steeds, and trumpets clang!"

—*Tempest of the Storm.*

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Cape of Good Hope.

On Monday next, in 2 vols. with all the Plates,

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